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## JANUARY

## VICK'S

## MAGAZINE

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## This Man

Tells, Free of Cost or Charge, How Men and Women Suffering from

## Trouble of the

Kidneys or Bladder and Rheumatism Can Cure Themselves

The publishers of this paper have known of Dr. Lynott for a long time, and believe him to be sincere and trustworthy. It can be relied upon that where he says free he undoubtedly means free. He has innu erable letters in support of his statement that his remedies can cure these diseases. As he asks for no money to prove his claims, readers who are afflicted with these diseases should write him.-THE PUBLISHERS

## At Home FREE

## My Fourfold Free Offer <br> Professional Advice

First: I will give you a full and complete professional letter of advice on your case.

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Socond: I will send you a book-a great big book-the biggest book of its kind ever printed for the general public that tells in plain American language, fully illustrated by medical pictures, all about the cause, treatment, and cure of Kidney, Bladder, Urinary and Rheumatic diseases and how modern scientific methods are curing them permanently to the delight and astonishment of all-especially old school physicians who only a short time ago believed these ailments to be absolutely incurable

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Third: I will show you how you may cure yourself quietly and safely at home and send you a description of the ingredients of a receipt for Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatism that have the praise of recommendation for use in these diseases of not only the great and famous physicians of the world-whether German, French, English or American-but the heartfelt enthusiastic endorsement of many thousands of people of both sexes, all ages, and every nationality who have found new health, strength and joy of life-fuller power of spirit, mind and body-in these simple household remedies.

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WRITE ME TODAY ${ }^{\text {as }}$ isy showed youl write me without fail-and eoure from observation and absolutely free from all cost or obligation, I will send Hor prepaid-the letter-the book-the description of the prescription with which yo prepad-the cure yourself in the quiet and privacy of your own home-and last, the med ine itself-carefully packed and all ready to do for you what it did for legion whose addresges I will send you.


DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT,
Specializing in Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatic Diseases.
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## Five Thousand Dollars

Winona Codfrey has written "Five Thousand Dollars," a new serial story beginning in this issue. The next instalment will appear in the February number. The story is just as good as the name sounds.

Following are some o the interesting points of the JANUARY number.
Cover, Durham Cathedral.
Latimer J. Wilson The Prize Hen
The Heart of England-Illustrated.
The Devil and Tom Walker.
E. I. Farrington

Ducks for Profit-Special Article
Washington Irving
Children's Page.
..Harriett Freer
The Longpole Pine
A Bridge of Mahogany
A Bridge of Mahogany ............
Among Our Flowers.
Flowers.
Among Our Flowers.
The Stately Iris, Cal
Helps.............
At the Editor's
Rose of Hildesheim-Illustrated.
Dear Hands........................
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Poultry Department-From Many Sources
Clever Ways of Doing Things.
In the Garden..
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## Adaress

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# THE PRIZE HEN 

## E. I. Farrington

nF THE squire had never given the widow a chicken from his flock of prize winning Plymouth Rocks. it is probable that the little romance which was unfolding under the eyes of the watchful neighbors would have culminated in orthodox fashion. The gift was the result of many friendly conferences over the back-yard fence, for the squire's well-kept grounds adjoined the widow's little garden, with a stone wall marking the boundary line.
The squire had found time in the intervals of a busy life to become an ardent poultry fancier, and when the fact became noised abroad that a chicken hatched from an egg laid by his famous prize hen had been from an egg laid by his famous prize hen had been
handed over the stone wall to the widow, everybody conceded that the squire had paid his buxom neighbor the highest compliment which he could bestow. That prize hen was the apple of his eye and every chick which poked its head from under her mottled plumage a treasure to be guarded with jealous care.
Now, all chicken fanciers will tell you that nobody can look at a pullet which has but reached the brief age of two months and determine whether or not it is likely to develop into a slow bird. It is not to be supposed, of course, that the squire, feeling as hempted to pick out the poorest of the eight chickens which acknowledged the motherly ministrations of the prize the motherly ministrations of the prize
hen, but it is safe to say that he would hen, but it is saife to say that he would
not have selected the particular chick not have selected the particular chick
which he did select had he dreamed for a moment that it would, by the end of another year, have become a hen of such amazingly perfect shape and proportions, such fineness of feather and brilliancy of eye that it would be able to go into the ring and carry away the honors from its own mother. But that is exactly what happened. And that is how it came about that the squire and the widow wall, that the neighbors shook their heads and said it was a pity, and that heads and said it was a pity, and that
the widow became as keen a fancier the widow became as
The widow had a little house built for the new prize winner under a pear tree not far from the stone wall, and soon after, the squire was awakened one morning by the fullthroated challenge of a great stately chanticleer in his neighbor's yard. The squire hurled himself from his bed and stood at the window with frowning brow, watching the proud and showy cock strutting about in unbridled vanity for the delectation of the widow's prize hen. Not satisfied with triumphs already won, the widow was preparing for further victories. The squire had no doubts about the result. Prize winning chicks were as sure to follow that mating as dawn to follow darkness. He felt humiliated, chagrined. Every time he looked across into his neighbor's yard, his resentment grew. He found himintensity. When the bold chanticleer would flap his great wings and curve his dappled neck in boastful crowing, the squire would shake his fist at him in impotent rage. When the prize hen would emerge from the little house, cackling gleefully, he would slam the shutters in sheer disgust.
Then, one day, that happened which filled the heart of the squire with unrightous joy. The prize hen got tired of having her eggs taken away as fast as she laid the squire's garden. She found a quiet, secluded spot under a currant bush and there deposited her morning offering. Then she flew back again and cackled more gayly than ever. And the squire fairly cackled, too, in his delight. He lost no time in making his way to that currant bush and in annexing the prize hen's newly-laid egg. He was careful, however, to replace it with another egg, in order that the prize hen might be deceived if she came again. It is a wise hen that knows its own eggs.

hen's thirteen eggs with the thirteen store eggs and slipped out.
Fortune seemed to be favoring him, for the moon sailed under a cloud at that opportune moment and the squire made a bee line for the wall. Holding the fruits of his raid carefully elevated, he swang one leg over the wall and was about to follow it with the other, when a flood of moonlight bathed the strange scene and there on the other side of the wall, not three feet away, staring at him in fright and amazement, stood the widow. She, too, had a basket. There were six eggs in it.
t would be difficult to decide which was the more stariled and disconcerted-the widow or the squire. Perhaps the fact that the latter dropped his basket should be counted against him. But the crash of the breaking eggs seemed to restore in a measure the man's self possesison and poise
"May I ask, madam," he demanded with assumed hauteur, "What you are doing in my garden at this time of the night?"' He had hoped to save himself by forcing the issue.

But the widow was ready for him, by this time. "I was on an honest errand," she replied with spirit, "Which, I suspect, is more than you can say."
"What errand, madam?" roared the squire, ignoring the latter part of her remarks.

To get the eggs my hen laid under your currant bush," smapped the widow. "It's my hen and they are my eggs.
the squire. He couldn't, triumphed the squire. He couldn't, for the life of him, help saying it.
"I did," retorted the widow, glancing down at her basket.
"You are mistaken," shot back the squire. He was enjoying his revenge blindly, unconiscious of anything else. "I changed 'em."
The widow gasped. Then she did the one thing for which the squire was least prepared. She plumped down in the dew-covered grass and down in the dew-covered grass and
burst into a passion of tears. Threats, burst into a passion of tears. Threats,
accusations, a raging storm of bitter accusations, a raging storm of bitter
was gazing out into his neighbor's yard, chewing the bitter cud of disappointment, when he was surprised to see the widow go out to the little house with an apron full of eggs. He surmised that the prize hen, after the manner of her kind, had unexpectedly gone to sitting.
Then, of a sudden, there crept into his mind such a quaint little temptation that he failed to recognize it at first and so crush it down at the beginning. Almost before he knew it, it had grown into a full sized plot, which presented itself with such force that he was obliged to sit down and mop away the beads of sweat which came to his brow at the daring of it.
It is useless to follow the chain of reasoning which seemed to him to justify the squire in climbing over the wall into his neighbor's garden late that night, but it must be chronicled that he sneaked behind bushes and trees more like a thief than an honest man. It was fortunate that the widow did not keep a dog.
The moon was full and the night fairly light. The squire had a basket in his hand which contained thirteen eggs, common "store" eggs. Thirteen is a setting, as everybody knows. He crept cautiously around the corner of the little hen-house, turned the wooden button which held the door and let himself in. The moonlight illumined the interior dimly. The mottled hen on her nest seemed like a ghost of a prize winner. She remonstrated broodily when the intruder thrust his hand under her warm feathers and drew out thirteen fine, large eggs. She pecked at his fingers viciously, fine, large eggs. She pecked at his fingers vicionsly, was going on, flapped his wings and crowed lustily. Was going on, flapped his wings and crowed lustily.
The squire anathematized him under his breath, feelThe squire anathematized him under his breath, feel-
ing half tempted to wring his neck, replaced the prize
parried. But the widow in tears! He scratched his head in perplexity and dismay. His assurance was broken down. He moved and the broken eggs of the prize hen crunched accusingly under his feet. Hefelt conscience smitten. How the widow's brown curls gleamed in the moonlight. She was only a young widow and tears somehow seemed to become her, out there in the deep orchard grass. What did a hen amount to, anyway, when compared to a woman! She raised her face and smiled through her tears. Im a goose," she said. How pretty she was! The squire forgot his humiliation his defeats, past and in prospect He sprang over the wall and canght the widow in his arms. He implored her forgiveness. When he thought he was safe in doing so, he kissed her.
"I will make sure of one prize at least," he said.

## In Church

Just in front of my pew sits a maidenA little brown wing on her hat, With its touches of tropical azure, And sheen of the sun upon that. Through the bloom-colored pane shines a glory By which the vast shadows are stirred, But I pine for the spirit and splendor
That painted the wing of the bird.
The organ folls down its great anthem; With the soul of a song it is blent; But for me, I am sick for the singing Of one little song that is spent. The voice of the curate is gentle, "No sparrow shall fall to the ground ;" But the poor broken wing on the bonnet
Is mocking the merciful sound.


# The Heart of England 

The Editor

园F YOU are an American who trace your ancestry back to England you will feel an extra thrill the first time you set foot on British soil. You may not feel a kinship, you
probably won $t$, but you will feel as if yout probably won $t$, but you will feel as if you or yours had a hand in makin
what she is, and be correspondingly proud.
The first thing you will experience is a conscious"hess "" to lay your hand on something, if it that is a stone, and think, this was here a thousand years ago! Somehow you cannot grasp it all at once, particularly if you come from one of the newer parts of ticularly if you come from oue of the newer parts of the country where anything fifty years old is considered only fit to be pulled down, and where the con-
stant chop and change to which we are used goes bravely on

Windsor Castle which is given at the top of this page, and Westminster Abbey which is shown below, seem to me to hold the heart of England. All the names of those great in war or peace, in literature or art, are to be found in one or the other of these places. Windsor, commenced by William the Conqueror has been added to by every English sovereign since that time, Edward III, and Queen Victoria being the most lavish builders. The louge Round Tower can be seent from miles around, and in the different apartments and galleries are portraits of Kings and Queens whose personalities have been to you litherto but a name
and a number. Here they have lived and loved and suffered, just like the rest of us. While you wander suffered, just like the rest of us. Whise you wander
through this castle, and then enjoy the beauties of the gardens, you are preparing yourself for the more heartfelt pleasure of a visit to the Abbey, and you will find that two, three or four times are not enough. I will not give you a list of the great who lie there, for you can find that for yourself, but here are a few things which you will not find in the guide books, but which are characteristic, just the same.
Say for instance we are going shopping, and that you need gloves and collars. If your hand is small, calling for five and a half gloves, and if your neck will take a twelve and a half collar, you will not find them, but the shop-keeper will have them made for you that very day and sent to your home. Six in size of gloves and thirteen for collars is the smallest kept in stock. If you want to buy some white cloth you must ask for calico, and if you want calico you must
ask for print. If youneed thread you won't get it unless you ask for cotton, and though you may be starving for some candy, you will be able to buy nothing but toffee or "sweets." You will find it strange to see all the young men going to business in what we call beaver hats, and smoking pipes. After you have once climbed to the top of an omnibus and ridden through the historic old London streets, you will never choose any other method of progression, even it guage's with which the driver greets his fellow Jehus, particularly if they impede his progress.

When you travel through the country regions, you will wonder why it was called "the roast beef of old England" for we have it better here, and you will England" for we have it better here, and dark-colored bread, so different from not fancy the dark-colored bread, so different from
the snowy white you are used to. The loug, slender, the snowy white you are used to. The loug, slender,
uncurled leaves of lettuce without dressing more often than not, seem a different vegetable from our "Boston curled,'" and you will have gooseberry tarts so often that you will grow ashamed to look one of these berries in the face!

But after all, what are these trifles?
Think of Iying ini bed in an inn, say at Ashby-de-laZouche, where the last Einglish tournament was held,
and hearing a nightingale sing. Think of rising the next morning and opening your lattice, not a sash window mind, and looking out over fields where stand the ruins of a castle showing still its grand banquet the ruins of a castle showing still its grand banquet while in the deserted garden cows peacefnlly chew the cud!
Think of wandering through a castle which has been lived in continuously since twelve hundred when it was built, by the same family and their descendants. This is Berkeley Castle near the north border of England, and though the moat is filled up and planted with mignonette, the deer park yet stretches miles away filled with the lovely timid creatures which are such strangers to most of us leere. Think of looking down into a dungeon where unnumbered bodies had been thrown and into the chamber where a king was murdered, and you will begin to understand what it is to live history. All these things they will show you at Berkeley Castle-for a shilling a head and they will show you the great kitchen too, where the crane still show you the great kitchen too, where the crane still
hangs in the chimney, and the meats are still cooked on a spit. But if you ask the French cook who preon a spit. But if you ask the French cook who pre-
sides there how he can manage with these antiquated sides there how he can manage with these antiquated
methods, he will show you grudgingly a closet where methods, he will show you grudgingly a closet where skillets to which he resorts when he really wants to prepare his delicacies.


Westminster Abbey

Of all things in England which have left a most lasting impression on my mind, the cathedrals take first place. I cannot exactly explain the impression they give you; They seem like magic, their size, their location their beauty seem almost unearthly. For instance those of Durham, which is on our front cover, and Lincoln, given on the page opposite, set on hills, are seen for miles around; they dominate the landscape. You marvel how such huge edifices were built, requiring so much material, on so inconvenient a spot, and when you examine the carving, of a richness hardly to be described, you marvel yet more.
It is many years since I spent some days at Lincoln, yet I can see it before me as though it were yesterday, and recall to mind my sensations.
The day was sunny and pleasant and when we stepped within, the mellow light from the stained glass windows filled the whole interior with color. High up the vaulted roof showed the carved beams, and the various screens, also carved, but with such delicacy that it looked like lace, divided the nave from the body of the cathedral and concealed the interior. As we sat there taking in the beauty, the organ suddenly pealed out, and then from somewhere rose a voice, so clear, so pure, so almost unearthly in its sweetness that you fairly held your breath. Up, up to the very gates of Heaven it seemed to rise and float perfectly detached from earth, it has always seemed to me. The organ followed where it led, sustaining and supporting, and making the whole song seem mysterious, since neither singer nor organist were in sight. When I came down singer nor organist were in sight. When in came down normal position, I knew that I had been hearing one of those marvelous boy choristers, with a voice of such a quality that it seems to be absolutely fresh, unspotted by the world. I dare say he was just an everyday little boy, but his voice has been to me the sweetest music I ever heard.
All the great English cathedrals, built so long ago and at such vast expenditure of money and life, have each of them a charm of its own. To me they were vastly more impressive than those on the Continent, more stately, less tawdry, and much cleaner.

Another thing that impresses, an American strongly is the eagerness with which every person who answers a question or does you a service, no matter how slight, expects a tip. You get to feel that if you met a duke in his star and garter and asked him your way while offered him would be cheerfully accepted, provided it was large enough!
In no other country in the world can you see such extremes of wealth and poverty, such showy manifestations of wealth and such hopeless, degraded poverty. Nor is this latter horror confined to London, but obtrudes itself in nearly every city, particularly the very old ones like York, Leicester, Birmingham, Bristol, etc.

The delightful way in which ancient customs are retained is a part of the charm of the same old cities. Ceremonies like the opening of the Assizes, when the Judge is driven to church the Sunday preceding in a coach and four, the coacliman in a powdered wig and pink silk stockings with lackeys in similar toggery hanging on behind the coach, seems delightfully picturesque to our eyes, almost theatrical in fact if it were not for the beautiful surroundings of ancient gray buildings and splendid trees.
Indeed all growing things seem not only grand in size but unusual in vivid color. You will notice this not only in trees and grass but in the colors of the flowers, geraniums so red, lobelia so blue, and calceolarias being so yellow that you can hardly pass them by.

# The Devil and Tom Walker 

Washington Irving


#### Abstract

W ASHINGTON IRVING was born in the city of New York, April 3, 1783 , and died at Sunnyside, near Tarrytown, N. Y., November 28, $1859 . \quad$ Though fond of reading, he had little taste for study in his youth and did not attend college. His first literary work of importance was his "Knickerbocker's History of New York." Shortly afterward, while engaged in a commercial venture with his brothers, he found it necessary to visit England for the second time. The firm failed, and, while still in England, Irving again devoted all his attention to literature. The "Sketch Book" was followed by "Bracebridge Hall" and "Tales of a Travp"er." Irving then went to Spain, and in the course of the several years that he remained there he wrote "A Life of Columbus," the "Conquest of Granada," and "Alhambra." Subsequently he wrote his two celebrated biographical works-"The Life of Washington," and "The Life of Goldsmith." "The Devil and Tom Walker," which we give this month is taken from "The Tales of a Traveler."


AFEW miles from Boston, in Massachusetts, there is a deep inlet winding several miles into the interior of the country from Charles Bay, and terminating in a thickly wooded swamp, or morass. On one side of this inlet is a beautiful dark grove; on the opposite side the land rises abruptly from the water's edge into a high ridge on which grow a few scattered oaks of great age and immense size.
It was under one of these gigantic trees according to old stories, that Kidd the pirate buried his treasure. The inlet allowed a facility to bring the money in a boat secretly and at night to the very foot of the hill. The elevation of the place permitted a good lookout to be kept that no one was at hand, while the remarkable trees formed good landmarks by which the place able trees formed good landm.
might easily be found again.
might easily be found again.
The old stories add, moreover, that the devil presided at the hiding of the money, and took it under his guardianship; but this it is well known, he always does with buried treasure, particularly when it has been ill gotten. Be that as it may, Kidd never returned to recover his wealth, being shortly after seized at Boaton, sent out to England, and there hanged for a pirate.
About the year 1727 , just at the time when earthquakes were prevalent in New England, and shook many tall sinners down upon their knees, there lived near this place a meager, miserly fe had a wife as miserly as himself; they were so miserly that they even conspired to cheat each other. What ever the woman could lay hands on she hid away; a hen could not cackle but she was on the alert to secure the new-laid egg. Her husband was continually prying about to detect her secret hoards, and many and fierce were the conflicts that took place about what ought to have been common property.
They lived in a forlorn-looking house that stood alone and had ani air of starvation. A few straggling savin trees, emblems of sterility, grew near it ; mo smoke ever curco from it chimney; no traveler stopped at its door. A miserable horse, whose ribs were as articulate as the bars of a
gridiron, stalked about a field where gridiron, stalked about a field where a thin carpet of moss, scarcely cover ing the ragged beds of pudding-stone, tantalized and balked his hunger, and sometimes he would lean his head over the fence, look piteously at the passer-by, and seem to petilion deliverance from this land of famine.

The house and its inmates had altogether a bad name. Tom's wife was a tall termagant, fierce of was often heard in wordy warfare with her husband, and his face sometimes showed signs that their conflicts were, not confined to words. No one ventured, however, to interfere between them; the lonely wayhowever, to interfere between them; the lonely wayfarer shrunk within himself at the horrid clamor and
clapper-clawing; eyed the den of discord askance, and clapper-clawing; eyed the den of discord askance, and
hurried on his way, rejoicing, if a bachelor, in his hurried on
Onelibacy. day that Tom Walker had been to a distant part
One of the neighborhood, he took what he considered a short cut homeward through the swamp. Like most short cuts, it was an ill-chosen route. The swamp was thickly grown with great gloomy pines and hemlocks, some of them ninety feet high, which made it dark at noonday, and a retreat for all the owls of the neighborhood. It was full of pits and quagmires, partly covered with weeds and mosses, where the green surface often betrayed the traveler into a gulf of black smothering mud; there were also dark and staguant pools, the abodes of the tadpole, the bullfroy, and the pools, the abodes of the tadpole, the pines and hemlocks lay half-drowned, half-rotting, looking like alligators, lay half-drowned, half
sleeping in the mire.
Tom had loug been picking his way cautiously through this treacherous forest, stepping from tuft to tuft of ruslies and roots which afforded precarious foot-


Lincoln Cathedral
willing to linger in this lonely, melancholy place, for the common people had a bad opinion of it from the stories handed down from the time of the Indian wars, when it was asserted that the savages held incantations here and made sacrifices to the evil spirit. Tom Walker, however, was not a man to be troubled with any fears of the kind.
He reposed limself for some time on the trunk of a fallen hemlock, listening to the boding cry of the tree-toad, and delving with his walking-staff into a mound of black mold at his feet. As he turned up the soil unconsciously, his staff struck against something hard. He raked it out of the vegetable mold, and lo! a cloven skull, with an Indian tomaliawk buried deep in it, lay before him. The rust on the weapon showed in time that had elapsed since this death-blow had the time that had elapsed since given. It was a dreary memento of the fierce been given. It was a dreary memento of the fierce
struggle that had taken place in this last foothold of the Indian warriors.
"Humph!" said Tom Walker, as he gave the skull a kick to shake the dirt from it.
"Let that skull alone!" said a gruff voice.
Tom lifted up his eyes and beheld a great black man, seated directly opposite him on the stump of a tree.
He was exceedingly surprised, having neither seen nor heard any one approach, and he was still more perplexed on observing as well as the gathering gloom would permit, that the stranger was neither negro nor Indian.

It is true, he was dressed in a rude, half Indian garb, and had a red belt or sash swathed routld his body, but his face was neither black nor copper color, but swarthy and dingy and begrimed with soot, as if
he had been accustomed to toll among fires and torges. He had a shock of coarse black hair that stood out from his head in all directions, and bore an ax on his shoulter.
He scowled for a moment at Tom with a pair of great red eyes.
"What are you doing in my grounds?" said the black man, with a hoarse growling voice.
Your grounds?" said Tom, with a sneer; " no more your grounds than mine: they belong to Deacon
Peabody."

Deacon Peabody be d-_d," said the stranger, "as I flatter myself he will be, if he does not look more to his own sins and less to his neighbors. Look yonder, and see how Deacon Peabody is faring.
Tom looked in the direction that the strange pointed, and beheld one of the great trees, fair and flourishing without, but rotten at the core, and saw hat had was likely to blow it dow, so that the first high wind was likely to blow it down. On the bark of the tree was scored the name of Deacon Peabody.
He now looked round and found most of the tall trees marked with the names of some great men of the colony, and all more or less scored by the ax. The one on which he had been seated, and which had evidently just been hewn down, bore the name of Crowninshield; and he recollected a mighty rich man of that name, who had made a vulgar display of wealth which it was whispered he had acquired by buccaneering.
"He's just ready for burning!" said the black man, with a growl of tri umph. "You see I am likely to have a good stock of firewood for winter." "But what right have you," said Tom, "to cut down Deacon Peabody's timber?"
'The right of prior claim," said the other. "This woodland belonged to me long before one of your whitefaced race put foot upon the soil." And pray, who are you, if. I may be so bold?' said Tom.

Oh, I go by various names. I am the Wild Huntsman in some countries; the Black Miner in others. In this neighborhood I am known by the name of the Black Woodsman. I am he to whom the red men devoted this spot, and now and then roasted a white man by way of sweet-smelling sacrifice. Since the red men have been exterminated by you white savages, I amuse myself by presiding at thie persecutions of Quakers and Anabaptists; I am the great patron and prompter of slave dealers, and the grand master of the Salem witches."
The upshot of all which is, that if I mistake not, said Tom sturdily, "you are he commonly called 'Old Scratch.
'The same at your service!' replied the black man, with a half civil nod.
Such was the opening of this interview, according to the old story, though it has almost too familiar an air to be credited. One would think that to meet with such a singular personage in this wild, lonely place would have shaken any man's nerves; but Tom was a hard-minded fellow, not easily daunted, and he had lived so long with a termagant wife that he did not even fear the devil
It is said that after this commencement they had a long and earnest conversation together as Tom returned homeward. The black man told him of great sums of money which had been buried by Kidd the pirate ander the oak trees on the high ridge not far from the morass. All these were under his command and protected by his power, so that none could find them but such as propitiated his favor. These he offered to place within Tom Walker's reach, having conceived an especial kindness for him, but they were to be had only on certain conditions.
What these conditions were may easily be surmised, though Tom never disclosed them publicly. They must have been very hard, for he required time to
(Continued on page 22)

## Five Thousand Dollars

Winona Godfrey<br>Two Part Story-Part I.

HERE is the five thousand," the Chicago man's voice came distinctly to my ears as I put another sheet in the type-writer. "I've got bills and I want this business clinched on he instant.
My little den was merely a corner of Dent, Senior's, private office, partitioned off, and when my door was open, I could not help hearing all that was said therein. All right," said Mr. Dent, and there was a little pause during which I knew that he was writing a re-
ceipt. As I went on with the correspondence I heard a few more words, then the door closed behind the gentleman from Chicago.
Almost unconsciously I paused and stared gloomily out of my window. Five thousand dollars! How little to some people, how much to others. What it would in another scrape. O, for five thousand dollars to ship in another scrape. O, for five thousand dollars to ship movement in the office recalled me to present duty, movement in the office recalled me to prese
Mr. Dent's sudden voice from my very doorway made me jump.
tled. Miss Alison," he said, sharply. I looked up star"Yes." Something compelling in his gaze brought me to my feet.

You heard Mr. Dunn go out?" he asked.
"I think I heard the door close," I replied, wondering at his manner.
Did you hear me step behind the screen?"'
In the opposite corner was a marble bowl with running water, shut from sight by a screen.
"Did you hear anyone enter or leave the room?",
He tur
He turned away as abruptly as he had come, fumbled at his desk a moment, and then went himself into the outer office, instead of ringing for Reddish as was his custom. I naturally wondered what had happened, but as it did not seem to concern me particularly, and as Mr. Dent came back in a few minutes, seating himself at his desk without comment, I went on with my work serenely enough.
A quarter of an hour passed, then Reddish opened the door, announcing an evidently expected caller. Mr. Burton, sir.

## Mr. Burton entered briskly.

"I come from Heaqduarters, Mr. Dent," he announced in a business-like manuer.
'Sit down, Mr. Burton, " said Dent. "We have just lost," he continued, evenly, "in a very peculiar At this totally unexpected
At this totally unexpected revelation, my heart leaped into my mouth.
"Indeed," Mr. Burton's tone took on a professional interest. "What were the circumstances?"
"About half an hour ago." began Mr. Dent, deliberately, and I knew that he had tilted back in his officecliair and was drumming noiselessly on its arms with his finger-tips. I received from a Mr. Dunn-Charles A. Dunu of Chicago-five one thousand dollar bills. I put the money in this small drawer for the moment while I wrote a receipt. I was sitting exactly where I am now, he where you are, He went out almost immediately, and left the building. I went to the washstand behind that screen and washed my hands. came directly to the desk, opened the drawer and the money was gone.
intended not lowered his voice and I knew that I was intended to hear.
"Very strange," said the detective. "Was there any "We were alone except for Miss Alison youder,"
"Ah," the detective turned quickly and looked in my direction. His tone said plainly that here was new light. "That door?" indicating the one opening into the next room, opposite that opening into the outer office.

My son's office-he has been away all day and the door is locked."
The detective must have motioned to call me, for Alison', moment Mr. Dent called sharply. "Miss Alison. And my heart sank unaccountably as I
obeyed the summoas. I could read Burton's mind like obeyed the summons. I could read Burton's mind like
print. "You can't always tell by their looks," he print. 'You can't always te
I could not help returning his look a little defiantly.
"You heard and saw nothing, Miss Alison?"' he spoke as though be knew my reply before hand.
"Nothing," I answered as coolly as I could.
"Can you hear from your office what is being said
in this room?"' was the next question.
When my door is open and I am not using the type-
"Did you, in this instance, hear any conversation?"
"I did hear Mr. Dunn mention five thousand dol-
The detective's face exhibited a trace of satisfaction at this admission.

Did you hear Mr. Deut go to the washstand?"' 'I may have heard him moving about but I paid no attention.
The detective turned again to my employer.
"Mr. Dent, while you were behind the screen, you heard no movement in the room?"

None.
Burton paused significantly as if to give dramatic effect to his next question
"Not even Miss Alison's typewriter?"
Mr. Dent hesitated.
"No," he said, slowly.
The detective gave a little shrug which said more triumphantly than words, 'There you have it!
Why had I paused that one fatetul moment to covet five thousand dollars, when the continued click of my typewriter would have proved my alibi-certain evi. dence that I had not stirred from my desk
I stood dumbly before them, my very silence evidence against me, yet what could I say?
Burton wore an air of having solved everything. Mr. Dent swung a little way around in his clair and then Dent swung
"Miss Alison," he said, finally, "we may as well be perfectly frank. Appearances are very much against you, but I assure you that I am exceedingly loath to believe in them. Can you make any statement that would help to clear up this unfortunate affair?"
'I'm afraid not," I murmured, choking with humiliation. "I can only say that I never left my chair until you called me just now. You may search me if you wish," I finished, indignantly.
Well," he pondered a moment, not looking at me. I could see that both men were entirely convinced of my guilt. Then he turned to the detective.
'Mr. Burton, you will use every means in your power to unravel this mystery. In the meantime"he hesitated we will see what happens.
Doubtless, what he expected to happen was that I
would return the money would return the money.
With tears of rage in my eyes, I put on my hat, the office force had gone home during our colloquy. Mr. Dent looked up as I opened the door.
"Report as usual, Miss Alison," he said. "And," noting my distress, "I hope everything will come out. all right."
Blind and deaf to everything about me, I walked home. I was dazed, I could not reason it out, I could not think, I could only keep asking myself, "Who did take it? Who did take it?",
At home, Mother was having a 'spell,' and I dared: not mention having troubles of my own. Dick had not been home all day nor did he come that night. I lay thinking and surmising half the night, my thoughts going round in a panic-stricken and purpose-less circle. At last I pulled myself up short. Something had to be done. Some one had taken the money and there must be some solution of the problem if one: could only find it. I cudgeled my wits, summoned all my ingenuity to no purpose-there was no clue.
Dent and the detective knew that I was the thief because, to the extent of their knowledge, they had eliminated all other possibilities. I, knowing my own innocence, could eliminate that-and what remained?
I left the house at the usual time, noticing as I closed the door, a man sauntering at the corner. He lifted his hat as I came up and fell into step without apology-it was Burton.

You will understand, Miss Alison," he said, quietly, evidently sensing my displeasure, "that it is my unpleasant duty to seem to persecute yon. Circumstances, not I, are responsible for your position, and, believe me, this obduracy can gain you nothing.'
"Mr. Burton," I replied, icily, "I regret exceedingly that I have not the five thousand dollars in my hand-bag, and could, by handing it over, end the whole affair, but unfortunately, I haven't it, never did have it, never saw it, and never want to-so I am quite at your mercy."
He looked bewildered for a moment.
'I can hardly believe the evidence of iny senses, your manner is so convincing and yet-" he slirugged his shoulders.
I made no reply.
"I have one, possibly two, bits of news for you' this morning," he added. "I have learned from Mr. Dunn that those bills happened to be marked.
He paused to note the effect of his words-there was none. "Perhaps you are aware that your brother took a west-bound train last night?
This did have an effect, not only because I was annoyed with Dick for running away from his little scrape, but also because I could not avoid realizing that this was indirectly a damaging point against me, against both of us.
"Unlucky Dick," I murmured.
We walked on in silence. Finally Burton paused.
Well, it's up to you, Miss Alison," he said, "and really I, wish you luck." And he ieft me, having
failed in his plan to frighten me into returning the
money, by warning me that I could not hope to dispose of it safely, and by trying to implicate Dick.
Mr. Dent was not down yet, and when I had taken off my things, I stood looking aimlessly around the room, whimsically wondering if the fly I saw crawling on my employer's desk had not seen the theft, and could, by conjuring up a voice, clear me.
As I stood there, a scene from the play "Raffles" came into my mind-where the detective reconstructs the scene which had taken place behind his back by imagining his owri movements in the thief's place. Dent's desk was without the range of vision from my open door and from the screened washstand, the door opening into the outer office was plainly visible from both; consequently, the only way in which one might enter unseen was from the inner office-that of Dent, Jr. But this led into the wall again, for the door had been locked, its occupant gone.
No one had fore-knowledge of the coming of this money, it was an unplanned happening, therefore it must have been stolen on the impulse of the moment, and since that was the only accessible point, from Harry Dent's office. Here again it was absurd to imagine that Harry Dent would steal the firm's own money, and no one else had access to his office-that I knew of. Yet absurd or not, I knew that money had been taken by some person from that room-locked. door and all.
(Concluded in February)

## Where Life is Joy

## By Martha S. Lippincott

Every bird and humble-bee Seems to sing a song to me, Telling me of all the charms Nature keeps out on the farms.
Birds and bees and butterflies Sailing 'neath the bluest skies, Happy all the livelong day, To with Mother Nature, stay.
Little flowers sweetly bloom Every where they can find room
While the stately trees look on And their emerald robes will don.
In the grasses on the ground Nature's carpet will be found Tinst as beautiful a green As will anywhere be seen.
In the forests, I can hear Bird notes, soft and sweet and clear, That will thrill my heart with joy, As they would a happy boy.
And I worship Nature's charms That she gathers in her arms, To be making earth so fair; Nothing can with them compar

## Seasonable Warnings

Tirad feelings in the morning may come from too heavy bed-clothes
It is foolish and unnecessary for most people to get housed up

IKeep the mouth closed when out of doors or when goi ug from one room to a room of colder temperature, breathing through the nose.
Ventilate your sleeping rooms where you spend onethird of your lives. Too many people poison themselves with the noxious exhalations of the night hours.
Don't try to prevent colds and illness by coddling. Create a vigorous, healthful body by proper eating. proper exercise, proper clothing, proper bathing, and
by proper medication if ill.
Under-woolens should be as heavy as needed for warmith but of loose texture and loose fitting. Such garments are warmer than tight-woven ones which are impervious to air and moisture.

The skin is the great regulator of bodily warmth. If kept clean and active it contracts on exposure to cold and keeps the warmth in. If allowed to become clogged with dirt or excretions its regulating function is lost a ad it radiates heat as does any solid body. For this, reason daily cool baths throughout the winter are advisable for all except the very feeble or aged.

When moving into a new home, the Germans repeat this little prayer, "Take from us, O Lord our God! all heartaches and homesickness and all trouble, and grant us health and happiness where we kindle our fire.-The Pilgrim.

## Ducks for Profit

The Best Breeds; Methods of Raising, Proper Food

DUCK raising has been developed within the last twenty years into a flourishing industry. Prior to that time the duck was not considered a profitable fowl to raise; its flesh was uever prized very highly by the masses. feeding mostly on fish and water insect waterways, feeding mostly on fish and water insects This food gave the hesh a strong fishy havor, hence was not particularly sought after, save by the few who were partial to that class of diet. The duck centers of Long Island and New England were then producing a limited number each season, and it was with difficulty that these were sold with any profit. In fact, one o the most prominent duck raisers may be quoted as saying that he was obliged to visit the city markets personally and tease the dealers to purchase his birds, in order to secure anything like satisfactory prices
Artificial incubation and brooding, combined with judicious feeding, have been instrumental in the development of the industry. Machinery has enabled the duck raiser to accomplish his ambition of having his stock in the markets when prices are the best, and also of raising large numbers of birds in a limited space of time. The season for raising ducks is about space of time. The season for raising ducks
Duck raising is to be recommended to farmers as a profitable source of revenue; and by careful attention to the work, as knowledge increases, the scope of the industry may be extended. There are numbers of farms in this country today that are devoted exclusively to raising ducks, averaging from 5,000 to 30,000 ducks as an annual output. An idea of the propor tions of the business may be had from the fact that as high as three tons of feed are used daily by a single raiser during the busy season. The profits are the very best, and good incomes may be made when onc the business is thoroughly mastered.
Duck raising is an arduous task; one that requires ant apprenticeship and absolute knowledge of the busi gess before success is reached. Those who have been uccessful in raising ducks liave learned the business much as one does any other vocation. The beginne hould start modestly, and increase his plant as his knowledge of the work increases. The average farme has all the facilities for raising a goodly number of ducks, and may with a little outiay add considerably to his income.
It is not at all necessary that ducks should have access to water. There are successful plants where thousands of ducks are raised that have no water, save that which is given them as drink. It has been a matter of much dispute which is the better way. Some reed rase it some allow their growing stock in tended for market free access to water until they are eight weeks old, when they are penned and fattened for market. On the other hand, there are raisers who have no water on their farms, excepting wells, who are have no water on their farms, excepting wells, who are just as successinu and raise as maly birds as those who have the water. "upland" and "water" ducks is that the latter are of prettier and cleaner plumage than the former.
A plant to be successful should be situated within easy reach of a city market, either on a railroad line or trolley, and worn-out land that can be bought cheap will do perfectly well. Sandy soil is to be preferred and the buildings so arranged that they may have good drainage. They should be so placed that the labor of caring for them can be reduced to a minimum, and the time of an attendant saved. Many farmers do not consider this important point.
The incubator cellar, brooding house, fattening pens, killing house and feed house should all be close together, since the task of feeding the growing stock four times and the breeding stock twice daily, is an
important one. Watering also has to be considered, mportant one. Watering also has to be
The houses for ducks can be extremely simple. They are plain, without perches or ra1sed nest boxes A duck does not mind the cold if she can keep he feet warm. Cold feet will affect a duck as a frozen comb does a hen, retarding laying and inducing ailments. The feathers of a duck are almost impene trable and will withstand almost any degree of cold. Again, a duck can not stand the amount of confinement in a house that a hen can ; she is more restless in disposition and is given to exercise in a greater degree than is a hen. Indigestion is not so prevalent with ducks as with chickens; the duck's ceaseless motion aids the digestive organs and keeps her genmotion aids the digest
If the house is well drained on the outside and the earth floor is covered with hay, straw, or leaves, it will be perfectly satisfactory. There must not be dampness in the house, as the birds will not do so well; while they are given to water ou the outside they must have comfortable quarters in which to "warm up" or "dry out." The young ducklings, when taken from the nest or incubator, are very delicate and susceptible to the changes of the atmosphere; they must be kept very warm and free from chilling. The first period, and after that time the liabilities of loss are
reduced to a very low rate-hardly five to the hundred. The frout of brooders for young ducklings should be hung with strips of woolen cloth to keep in the warmth of the brooder. The greatest care should be given them at this period; the duck raisers really consider bird has passed the "critical age" it may be counted bird has passed the "critical age" it may be counted
on for the market. The duckling goes from the warm on for the market. The duckling goes from the warm birds are taken from the warm brooder house they are birds are taken from the warm brooder house they are
three weeks old and of sufficient age to withstand a cooler temperature. Duckiings are kept in the cold brooder house until they aze six or seven weeks old when they are transferred to larger "growing houses." It is here that they are pushed for the market unti they are ten weeks old when they are salable. There is no heat in the growing houses, which are used only as a means of shelter during the early spring months. When the weather is well advanced, the ducks seldom take to the houses at night; they prefer the outside and spend their nights on the ground. The growing houses should be abundantly ventilated, as too close
an atmosphere will do more harm in a single night than if they had not been housed at all.
A liberal supply of drinking water is absolutely es sential to the growth of ducks, for their food is usually dry. Keep always a supply of pure fresh water in troughs convenient for their use. For smaller ducks,
those kept in the warm brooder house, the fountain those kept in the warm brooder house, the fountain
plan is to be preferred, as the youngsters can not get plan is to be preferred, as the youngsters
into the water and become wet or clilled.

The food of the duck is both vegetable and animal in nature and as it has no crop, the food passing

directly from the throat to the gizzard, the food must be in a soft mushy state. Too much hard food, such as grain, does not agree with these birds and they can not thrive on it. Soft food is their natural diet, together with grasses, vegetables, and animal food. The proper selection of the food is extremely important to secure the rapid growth of the duck, and the ingredients of the food must be such as will afford a wellbalanced and substantial ration!
The following method has been found to produce excellent results:
I. From time of hatching to five days old provide the following mixture: Cracker or bread crumbs and corn meal, equal parts by measure ; hard boiled eggs, fifteen per cent of the total bulk of crackers and meal sand, five per cent of the total of crackers and meal. sand, five per cent of the total or crackers and mer
2. From five to twenty days old, the following mix. ture: Wheat bran, two parts by measure; corn meal one part; rolled oats, fifts per cent of this bulk; beef scraps, five per cent; sand, five per cent; green food, ten per cent. Mix with water to a dry crumbly state and feed four times a day.
3. From twenty to forty-two days old, the following mixture: Wheat bran, two parts by measure; corn meal, one part; beef scraps, five per cent of this bulk; sand, five per cent; green food ten per cent. Mix with water to a dry crumbly state and feed four times a day.
4. From forty-two to seventy days old, the iollowing mixture: Corn meal, two parts by measure; wheat bran, one part; beef scraps, ten per cent of this bulk coarse sand or grit, five per cent; green food, ten per coarse sand or grit, five per cent; green food, ten per four times a day
The hours for feeding are six a. m., ten a. m., two p. Th., and six p. m

The amount of feed needed each day for young ducks varies as much as does their growth. Their growth averages a half pound a week, and to make this increase of weight each week requires an additional quantity of food over the preceding one. The rule is, feed each meal what they will eat up clean with a relish, and do not allow them to linger over the feed trough. It is better they should have not enoughthan
too much, as they will be in a much better condition to relish the next meal. One thing is considered to be of as much importance as the feed, and that is removing the feed left over and thoroughly cleaning the troughs after each meal. This is scrupulously atform is essential to ducks, and should be kept before them at all tir ts. Many overlook this fact, and do not seem to understand that it is of as much value to them as it is to chickens
Eggs to hatch miust have good, strong germs and
must be laid by healliy stock. Debiliteted erated stock will not produce . Debilitated, degenyoung. The health of the breeding and vigorous promoted and everything done that will assist to increase the fertility of the egg. Comfortable houses, cleanliness, pure water, and above all wholesome and nutritious food, are the best promoters of health. The best stock to be had is none too good, and it is erroneous to send the earliest and best stock to market for ferior small increase in price, and save the later and inthis practice for a few purposes. A coutinuation of infertile eggs, weak germs, and lans degenerate stnck, infertile eggs, weak germs, and large mortality among
the newly hatched birds. There are twelve standard varieties of ducks raised in this country, as follows: The White Pekin, White Aylesbury, Colored Rouen, Black Cayuga, Cooled Muscovy, White Muscovy, Indian Runner, Gray Call, White Call, Black East India, Crested White, and Blue Swedish. Of these varieties, the first seven are considered protiable to raise; the
two varieties of Calls and the Black East India are bantams, and are bred more for the showroom; the Crested White may be considered as anmost purely ornamental, while at present but little is known of the Blue Swedish in this country. Of all ducks for farm and practical purposes none stands higher in popular ing on a large scale and is the It is easily raised all. It is a very timid bird and must be handled quite carefully. It was imported from China in the early seventies, and has steadily grown in popularity since its introduction into this country.

## Artificial Incubation

The subject of artificial incubation has engaged the attention of the civilized world for generations past; the method has done wonders for the poultry industry and has opened up the pathways to fortunes that might otherwise never have been made. The science of incubation and brooding has been developed wonderfully in this country during the last quarter of a century, and what seemed almost au impossibility then has indeed become a certainty now. There are many
thousands of chicks and ducklings hatched by artificial thousands of chicks and ducklings hatched by artificial means each year, and the numbers of good machines now being manufactured in this country at low prices make poultry raising a business that almost anyone with a limited capital may profitably engage in. The mission of an incubator is to supplant the sitting hen, and make it possible to hatch a large number of chicks at a minimum amount of cost and labor. That this can be done is.proved each day.
For artificial incubation, have a room with a temperature as nearly uniform as possible. Balance the heat in the machines, or, in other words, see that the heat See that each is running, and, in fact, all over the eggs in it, as there is a great deal in starting right. The machines should be run at a temperature of $102^{\circ}$ for the first three weeks, and $103^{\circ}$ the last week. The eggs should be turned twice each day at regular periods. Introduce a pan of water from the fifteenth to the twenty-second day, no matter what the location of the machine, whether in a damp cellar or in a dry room overhead, in a moist atmosphere near the seaShore or in a dry one at an altitude in the country. The temperature may go as high as $104^{\circ}$ just previous to and while hatching without injury. Place the glass on a live egg after the animal heat rises, which will be when the circulation begins. This will be perceptible in good eggs the fourteenth and fifteenth days. Considerable weight has been putupon the ventilation question in incubators by manufacturers and operators but it has been found that when the egg chanber is roomy, and the eggs are taken ound quence. There is no doubt but that there must be queme ventilation in the egg chamber but from the experience and observation of the writer the value of the subject has been overestimated by many. Some machines have top ventilation, some bottom, and others both top and bottom, and there is seemingly no marked difference in the hatching.
When the eggs are hatching, the broken egg shells should be removed once in every siz or eight hours, would be sure death to the imprisoned ones. Occasionally a little bird is unable to free itself from the shell and needs help; the expert can readily detect when this is recessary.


Teddy's Country Visit

## Harry Whittier Frees

Teddy came tearing into the nursery with a whoop, and threw his cap up against the ceiling. He was fairly bubbling over with joy "Why, Teddy!" exclaimed Mother Burley, reprovingly, from her chair by the window. "What a lot of noise ! I'm afraid you're forgettrng, yourself.,
I just couidn't help it, mama,', replied Teddy, somewhat ashamed of himself. When scliool's over
for the summer it makes a fellow feel bully-just as for the summer it makes a fellow' feel
though he'd have to holler or he'd bust,
"But I thought you liked to go to school," she said. "So I do,"," declared Teddy promptly, "when it isn't summer.'
Mother Burley smiled softly to herself. It was very easy to understand how Teddy felt.
At this moment a babyish voice was raised wailingly from the, other room. "That's the result of your shouting," said Mother Burley. "You've disturbed your sister's nap.

But it was nearly time for her to get awake anyway," argued Teddy. "I'll go in and bring her out." A moment later he reappeared with a crumpled up bundie of white in his arms. All that was visible of
Baby Ruth was a head of tangled curls, and two Baby Ruth was a head of tangled curis a and two
chubby little fists rubbing vigorously ata pair of sleepy blue eyes.
As Mother Burley was slipping a clean pinafore over the baby's head, Ethel and Dorothy entered the room, "Oh mama!" exclaimed Ethel, delightedly, "what do you think? School ended today. Everyone thought surely we'd have to go another week."
"So Teidy told me," smiled Mother Burley, "only in a little different way.'
"I yelled like a trooper," confessed Teddy.
'You're the noisiest boy I know," declared Dorothy, who never failed to remind her brother of his faults. is over for the term and we are all here together, I've got some news to tell you. Your Uncle Ned wants got some news to tell you. Your Uncle Ned wants you to spend your vacation
"Bully !" cried Teddy.
''Ully !', mimicked Baby Ruth who had been gravely watching her brother's face, and had made a lisping effort to repeat what he had said.
Of course they all had to laugh, but Baby Ruth was still too young to understand the cause of their merriment. She sat looking from one to the other with big, bright, wondering eyes.
A few days later, after a great deal of preparation, the Burleys started on their trip to Meadowview. But before they left they made their papa promise that he would visit them every Sunday

When they reached their destination they were given a hearty weclome by their Aunt Martha. Upon being told that Uncle Ned was at work in the hayfield, Teddy declared his intention of hunting him up: He was told which way to go and started off alone.
After walking up the road some little distance he saw a loaded hay-wagou coming toward him, and who
should be sitting on top, driving, but his Uncle Ned. "Hello!" shouted Teddy at the top of his voice.
"Wel!, I declare !" replied Uncle Ned, with a laugh.
If it isn't Teddy! Want to come up?" he asked, as he pulled in the horses.

Teddy nearly nodded his head off he was so anxious. He struggled over the wheel and climbed up the short ladder in front, until Uncle Ned was able to grasp him by the arm. Then he was whisked off his feet and deposited on top of the load.

I'll bet it's fun to ride like this all day," he declared, dslightedly, as he gazed over the surrounding fields.
"I thought so myself," replied Unicle Ned, "when I was a youngster about your size. But I don't care so much for it now. I guess I'm getting used to it."
But Teddy failed to understand how anyone could possibly get used to such a delightful sensation of
riding so liigh up in the air. Every city boy he knew regarded it as the finest treat in the world.
The following day he decided to go fishing in the creek running buck of the meadow. As he was getting ready Ethel asked to go along.
"Girls can't fish," he answered, scornfully. But the real reason was that he did not care to bother with his sister.
But I can sit on the bank and watch you," pleaded Fthel. "And maaybe I can learn.
Teddy finally gave a reluctant consent and as they were leaving the house their Aunt Martha called them back.

I wouldn't go through the pasture if I were you," she said to Teddy. "Uncle Ned Las added a new cow
to the herd lately which he thinks is apt to be ugly. to the herd lately whic
She might chase you."
"Oh I'm not afraia!", boasted Teddv. "Benny Alton told me of a cow that wanted to chase him last summer, and he just stood still and pretended not to see it. And after the cow saw he wasn't a bit arraid see you're not scared.
"But all cows are not alike," advised Aunt Martha, with a smile. "And it will be much safer by the wrad a smile. And it will be much sater by the road-especially for a litte boy and girl, she added.
She returned to her work thinking they would follow She returne.
But Teddy thought differently. While the road was only a little further around, in fact, skirted the pasture, yet he did not want it to appear as thougli he had been a fraid. Ethel, however, refused to accompany him anid went by way of the road.
Some minutes later she came tearing back to the house, nearly frightened out of her seuses.
"Oh Aunt Martha!" she gasped, tearfully. "Teddy's up a tree in the pasture, and a big red cow wants to rid tim Oh please come quick. Mabye he can't hoid on much longer.
Uncle Nec, who was worknig in the garden nearby, hurried to Teddy's rescue and chased the animal away. It would have been hard to find a happier boy than the one who dropped into Uncle Ned's arms from the lowest branch of the sycamore tree.
When they got back to the house Teddy told of his adventure.
"But, Teddy," reminded Aunt Martha, smilingly, "how about standing still and pretending not to see the cow? Surely you must have thought of that? "I-I was afraid she couldn't stop in time," faltered Teddy, uneasily. "She-she was coming so fast J" And he felt very much flustered when everybody langhed so heartily. But it taughthim a lasting lesson; than himself, but to remember at all times that a brave person is never boastful.

## The Magic Twig

When the Princesses of the Kingdom of Dreans and Rainbows grow up eaci comes into possession of a
fair garden, which she is left to keep and use as she fair garden,
Some allow their gardens to rin to waste and weeds; some will not spare a siugle fruit or blossom without grudge, thinking to use all for themselves, until, lol the flowers fade and the fruit drops, and none have been the better for their growing; and some are overgenerous, and plunder their gardens to please the selfish and careless.
Most foolish of all these foolishly lavish princesses was a certain fair priacess, whose garden was one of the sweetest and fairest, where all were fair and fruitful. From far and near came birds, and sang and nested in the trees, for the heart of the princess sang so of gentleness and love and joy that they feared her no more than they feared each other.
Sleeping and waking, she had visions of a great fair garden wherein grew a tree of life, whose fruits were for all, and whose very leaves were for healing; and in that garden flowed the pure river of the water of
life. And the song of her heart echoed somewhat the
musical fiow of the river; and because of her knowledge of that tree of wonderful fruit and leaf she was
the more eager to give of the fruit of her own garden the more eager to give of the fruit of he
to the travellers on the king's lighway.
to the travellers on the king's lighway. and out of pure friendliness and compassion for many dusty and weary wayfarers she set wide the gate, that all who would might enter and rest, and be gladdened and refreshed by fruits and flowers.
But those who went in were only drawn by the pleasantness of the place and for what they could get therein, and cared for neither the princess nor for the welfare of her garden. There were even some who laughed at the song of her heart, as there are some who will stone the singing birds; and all took her offerings carelessly, and, having eaten of the fruits, many flung the refuse at the nesting birds, or shook the trees for the wicked pleasure of seeing the fruit nill
So presently the plants and trees were bare, and
none had been bettered by the things given to them because they and, although the princess thought of the tree of life and said to herself: "No one should give to get aught again," she began to shrink a little from people when she learned how loveless and cruel they could be; and she grew less glad to see new wayfarers, since, her garden falling to emptiness, she has less to give, and was therefore ashamed
At length the troubled birds forsook the trees, and, although new notes of courage and patience came into the song of her heart, she missed the sweet birds.
More and more, as she looked around on the desolation of bank and nook, which had been green and blossomy, and were now trampled and torn, the song of her heart dwindled to the few notes of courage and patience, and even these she sang at length by herself only, and pleased no one.
Thus sadly she was thinking one fair summer day when a stranger approached the gate of her garden. His mien told more of friendliness toward all than of longing for pleasure from any, and most of all it told she was pleased and comforted by his kindly presence. Then slie remembered, and, pointing to the bare Then sle remembered, and, pointing to
"See, my best things are all given away; do not waste longer time here.
But the stranger said:
"Let me wait and help you to make your garden fair again."
"Nay," she sighed, "for the roots are shrivelled "Be soil is dry.
Water flowing," replied the stranger.
Why do you think so "" asked the astonished princess.

Because such flowers and fruits as those of your garden never yet grew save from soil watered by a spring fed, though unseen, by that river of living water which refreshes the whole earth," he replied. "I have the power which divines such wells. Come!"
And from the folds of his robe he took a tiny forked And from the folds of his robe he took a tiny forked held it.
Following its turnings, the two came to where the ruin of the garden seemed greatest, and there the twig was stil. Then the stranger and the princess moved and dug deep, rock and soil, and masses of dead leaves, heard the pleasant sound of deep, gently flowing

Then
Then they laughed together for very joy, and as the Water flowed forth over the shrivelled roots and their laughter.
And at the magic toinch of the water the garden grew green again, and smiled anew with blossom. me of your flowers." But, suddenly abashed, the
"'Nay! For what are any flowers of mine to one who can reach to the very fountain of their life?
"It was given to me to divine the well that your garden might be refreshed," he responded; "and it is given to you
to have things of sweetness that you might give them away." I have given so foolishly; there are wiser princesses than I," murmured the priucess, still abashed.
But still the stranger pleaded. "It is you whom- I want, and no wiser princess; do not bid me go from your garden.
And her heart urged her for love of his kindly presence saying: "Give wisely, now 1 Please him, if you can.
So these two sti. ed together in the garden; and the
So these two st. Jed together in the garden; and the birds came back to the trees; and flowers for pleasure and fruit for sustenance failed not there, for the garden was kept fresh by
the magic well whose springs were from the river of living the magic well whose springs were from the river of living
And the twain used it, but wisely, for the good of all who passed that way.

## The Lodgepole Pine

Range, Size, Rate of Growth, and Use of a Tree of Increasing Importance
The lodgepole pine gained its name from its wide use by the Indians as a support for their tepees. Since the Indians of the Rocky Mountain region dragged their lodge poles to the plains when on hunting trips, a timber of reyuisite might but smaller diameter was sought, and this the lodgepole pine provided without trimming. The names of white pine, black pine, spruce, and tamarack are also applied locally. In Wyoming, lodgepole pine is more numerous than any other tree, and it is largely represented in the forests of Colorado, Utah, Montana, and Idaho, and to some extent in Waslington,
Oregon, and California. It grows from sea level to II,ood feet elevation, and is noted for its variable form and quality In the Rocky Mountains the wood is lighter in weight and color, less resinous, and straighter grained than on the Pacific

Lodgepole pine attains an age of from 100 to 300 years. It quickly succumbs to fre on account of its thin bark, but to a
certain extent guards gainst extinction by this cause by produc ing fertile cones at the early age of from six to ten years. Reseeding after a fire is favored also by the persistence of the cones, some of which do not shed thei seeds for a number of vears, and br the years, and by the the seeds germinat the seeds germinate on mineral soil of burned-over land. A
largeproportion of the seeds germinate ; they are usually borne an uually and in large quantities; and since they are small and iglit, they are carrie by the wind as far as 200 yards from the seed tree.
The yield runs as high as 20,000 board feet per acre, though it does not often rut

The tree is
The tree is of small size, seldom exceeding eighteen inches in diameter and ninety feet in height, but it usually forms dense stands. It is valuable for poles, hewed ties, mine props, stulls, logging poles, converter poles, and boz boards. Th demand for lodgepole pine for hewed ties is especially strong for two reasons: the wood bews easily, and, situce the common size of the tree is from eleven to fourteen inches in diameter breast-high, there is little hewing to be done. Experiments ou a large scale looking toward the use of lodgepole for pape pulp will be tried by the purchasers of timber from one of the National Forests. The rate of growth is very slow after the Girst few years.
Three of the largest timber sales of the Forest Service are of lodge-pole pine. One of 165 million board feet is in the Medicine Bow National Forest on the Colorado-Wyoming ine, and one of fifty million board feet in each the Big Horn Forest (in Wyoming) and the Hell Gate Forest (in Montana). In the Hell Gate sale the saw timber brings four dollars per thousand and the converter poles ten cents each. Cordwood is also included in the contract, so that everystick of the tree marked for removal down to two and oue-half inches is
Utilization is alnost as complete as in a German forest.
Circular 126 of the Forest Service, available upon application to the Forester at Washington, contains tables showing the average number of lodgepole pine trees per acre and the as sociated species in Wyoming and Montana. Jhe principal associated trees are Douglas fr , Engelmaun spruce, and alpine fir, though tamarack, western white pine, and western yel low pine occur also in some places with lodgepole pine. The Douglas fir decreases and Engelmanu spruce increases in the mixture going south from Montana througln Wyoming, Idaho and Colorado.
Lodgepole pine grows a little taller on the average in Mon tana than in Wyoming, a twelve-inch tree in Montana having a height of seventy-four feet, and in Wyoming sisty-nine feet. The growth is very slow in all localities, thougha little faster

in Montana than Wyoming. In 100 years the average diameter n the former State is eleven inches and in the latter fro
A sixteen-inch tree sixty feet high contains 160 board fee
 hines in diand feet. The bark is very thin, trees over eigh volume in bark. The solid contents
ixty feet high is about $401 / 2$ cubic ix-inch tree will produce four board feet of foot of volume a boards, a ten-inch tree will produce 5.6 board feet, the factor rising to 6.5 board feet per cubic foot in a twenty-two-inch tree. An average of 292 twelve-inch trees cut for ties showed the following number of ties for different heights-sixty feet 3.2 4.5 ties, besides considerable material for mine props,
rom the tops.
In a stand averaging seventy feet in leight a twelve-inch tree will contain a forty-foot pole with a seven-inch top, a sixteen-inch tree will contain a fifty-foot pole, and a twent inch tree a fifty-five-foot pole.
Thirty-eight years ago lodgepole pine was cut for railroad and the trees left arenow approaching merchantable size. By the settlers, lodgepole pine is used for many purposes, pecially for house logs, fuel, and fencing. Because of its top of the ground and braced, thus increasing the life of the ment, is now being introduced, which will greatly enhance the value of the wood for posts, telephone poles, ties, and
mine timbers. Railroad companies are already treating ties mine timbers. Railroad companies are already treating ties
on a large scale at Laramie and Sheridan, Wyo.

## A Bridge of Mahogany

Valuable Wood Used in Mexican Structure for Pedestrians and Teams As mahogany is among the most costly woods in the world, may well be infer. material is not very material is not very extensively employed buildings,
bidge constructed of olid mahogany curiosity. There one, claimed to be world, built of that material. This structure is located in the ue, State of Chiapas, Republic of Mexico. This district lies in western part of Mexco, near the bound ry line of Guatemala
This mahogany ridge is constructed entirely of that valubood except braces and nails that re necessary. The bridge spans the Rio Michol and its tota length, including approaches, exceeds 150
feet, while the width
is fifteen feet. It is used by both teams and pedestrians an though somewhat rude and primitive in construction, ery substantial.

None of the timbers of the floorings were sawed, for in that ion there are no sawmills, but were hewn and split In that sechions and mahogany trees are several very large ubber plantations and mahogany trees are quite common. In clearing away the fropical forests for setting out the young rubber trees the mahogany growths are also cut down and
removed. As this wood is quite abundant, some of it was used in building the bridge.

## Concerning Trees and Flowers

## Alonzo Rice

Mahogany trees do not grow in clusters, but are scattered throughout the forests and hidden in a dense growth of underbrush, vines and creepers, and require a skillful and exper enced woodsman to find them. He seeks the lighest ground in a forest, climbs to the top of the tallest tree and the surrounding country. The mahogany has a peculiar fol iage and his practiced eye soon detects the trees within sight.
The mignonette is a native of the dry, hot climate of Africa, and requires a dry, sandy, and rather poor soil to bring it rapidly to perfection. It is wonderful how little soil and moist ure it requires, A gardener states that the finest plant he ever saw grew out of the middle of an old wall, and hung down to the length of three feet. The seed was accidentally blown into the crevice when he was sowing the border, and the plant thus produced was far more healthy and vigorous than any of those at he foot of the wall.
There are two hundred species of roses in existence, though perhaps not more than fifty clearly defined families. Of these families, two are of American birth. There are thousands of (Contivued on page 28)


## OLD COINS

## OLD COIN

## mimply rub on the neck, ana in lve min.



Hot Calres; Griddle and cake pan greaser. Sample 10 SOUVENR POST CARDS 10 C


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## The Stately Iris

## Florence Beckwith

AMONG the many beautiful hardy ornamental plants, none is more wortluy of consideration ion. It sis, or more the raint and classic form of its blossoms with their wonderful diversity and range of colors and delicacy of texture, its long season of bloom and freedom of flowering entitle it to a place in every collection of plants.
There are several classes of Iris, but the German, Japanese, Spanish and English are best adapted to
cultivation in our gardens. Coming into blossom at cultivation in our gardens. Coming into blossom at
slightly different seasons, they form a continuity of slightly different seasons, they form a continuity of
bloom for several weeks, and beautifully fill in the time between the flowering of the tulips, hyacinths and other early bulbs and the roses and peonies.
Iris Germanica, or the German Iris, is the most popular species, and, all things considered, probably the best for general cultivation. It is particularly desir-
able both on account of its beauty and its ease of culture. It will adapt itself to any situation, will grow in any soil, and stand any sort of treatment. I do not
mean by this that it does not appreciate good treatmean by this that it does not appreciate good treatditions that would discourage almost any other plant and will even survive absolute neglect.
In the old-time gardens, Iris Germanica, under the
common name of
Flower-de-luce, had common name of Flower-de-luce, had ever a place with the time-honored, crimson-flowered peony. Then or a while, for some unknown reason, it seemed to
lose its popularity and was often relegated to the outskirts of the garden, against the fence, or sometimes even thrown out on the roadside, where it was not discouraged, however, but seemingly rejoiced in its freedom and formed beautiful large clumps.
But there were always a few flower-lovers who had strength of mind sufficient to continue to cultivate this eally noble plant, even when They sometimes rescned these despised clumps from where they nobly held their own among the most where they nobly held their own among the mos valued plants. Now these flower-lovers have their re-
ward in seeing this old-time plant come once again ward in seeing this old-time plant come once again into favor with an innumerable and constantly increasing number of varieties, reaching up into the hundreds. The flowers of all the German Irises are very large and they show an astonishing diversity of shades. Among the hues and colors represented are the richest yellows, the intensest purples, the most delicate blues, the softest mauves. There are also primroses and bronzes of every imaginable shape, and pure white ilver in the soft moonlight. In some the standards and falls are of beautifully contrasting but harmonious colors; in others a dainty network of venaitons adds diversity and beauty to the blossoms. The eye dwells apon a bed of these plants in full bloom with ever increasing delight; there is such freshness of tint, such
delicacy of structure and such infinite variety, that every glance gives additional pleasure.
The German Iris thrive best in a good deep soil, in an open situation. Planted singly they soon form clumps, each of which will send up several flower stems bearing a number of beautiful blossoms. They do not like to be disturbed. A mulch of fine manure or leaf-mould after the plants are well started in the spring will be all the attention needed. When absolutely necessary to divide them, on account of becomng crowded, do not take up the whole clump, but hole made with rit with a sharp spade and inl in the October is usually considered the best time for
October is usually considered the best time for dividing the clumps, though some think the roots are less
liable to decay if they are divided in the spring, as iable to decay in they are divic.
they then begin to grow at once.
The German Irises are all so beautiful that it is al. most superfinous to recommend any prticular varieties. The following, however, are all desirable kinds: Madame Cherean, white with a feathered and undulated edge of light biue; Celeste, a beautiful light blue; Lutea, a fine yellow: Flava, pale yellow; L'Avenir, a beautiful shade of lavender; Liabaud, yellow and maroon; Sampson, golden yellow and crimson thawhite tinged with blue and yellow. Florentina alba, pure white. The common, old-fashioned purple vaiety is still one of the finest.
Iris Germanica is particularly fine for massing in
various contrasts. If some yellow varieties are planted near 1 Ight inue ones, a charming effect is produced.
This species is also very desirable for cut fowers, es. pecially for producing large decorative effects. Though a blossom lasts but a day, another is ready to take its place, and every bud on the stem will open.
Iris Kaempferi, or the Japan Iris, is quite different
in appearance from the German species. The blossoms are larger and flatter. The plant is a very strikins one in appearance when in flower, and many admire it more than the German, but I confess that the classic outlines and quaint form of the blossoms of the latter species please me best. It is, however, purely a quesas wide a range of color as the German ones, comprising blue, purple, rose, salmon, orange, maroon, brown, black and white, with stripes, blotches and veins that baffle descriptiou.
The flowers are of almost circular form, and from five to eight inches in diameter, sometimes, under
ideal conditions, reaching even to twelve inches across There are both double and single varieties, and they


## German Iris

are mottled and striped and veined and fringed and variegated in the most bewildering way, and some have golden centers with halos of white and blue, altogether making most showy and magnificent flowers. The Japanese names, or the translations of them, make one wonder what there is in the flowers to suggest some of the appellations, such as the "Dancing Tiger" and the "Excited Bear", Others, more poetical, like "Waves on Moonlight," "Sky Amidst the Cloud," "Boundless Sea
The Japan Irises naturallv grow in water, and unless one can give them a moist situation they do not reach their full development of beauty, consequently few succeed as well with them as with the German varieties. If, however, one can give them a sunny locaeties. If, however, one can give them a sunny loca-
tion, good garden soil thoroughly enriched with welldecayed manure deeply dug in, and supply an abundance of water during the blooming time, a creditable and quite satisfactory display can be secured.
Planted in wet or marshy places, or on the margin
of a stream or pond, a magnificent display could be confidently counted upon. In ordinary garden culture
 beginning in May and continuing while the plants are in bloom. After this the supply of water can be reduced, but the soil should never be allowed to become dry until after the first of August, if good plants are desired for yext year's blooming.
The Japan Irises come into blossom later than the German, and thus the blooming season of these beautiful flowers may be prolonged through several weeks. The Spanish Iris has quite a different manner of growth from the German and Japanese species. The roots are bulbous and should be planted in rich, loose, lowed to stay there year after year without being disturbed. The foliage is narrow and grass-like, and the flowers are poised on the tip of a slender stem which sways to the breeze. The blossoms are smaller than those of the other species, quainter in form, more dazzling in color, and the markings are very distinct and varied. The colors range from pure white through innumerable shades of blue, gray, violet and purple, and the yellow tints are particularly fine, running into deep orange and merging into a velvety brown and bronzes of every imaginable degree of intensity. The combinations of colors in a single flower are sometimes audaciousand startling, making a bed of them a continual and delightfful study as loug as they remain in bloom. They begin to blossom early in June and the flowers are beautiful for table decoration.
The English Irises grow from bulbs, like the Spanish strain, but the blossoms are larger and more resemble the Japanese. The colors comprise white and various shades of blue, purple and lilac, and the plants bloom in July. Like the Spanish Iris, they should be planted in a warm, sunny, sleltered location, and should not be disturbed so long as they are doing well. When necessary to transplant either of these species, see that the bulbs do not become dry or shrivelled.
If you are so fortunate as to have a stream of water or a pond on your premises, by all meaus plant some of our native Blue Flag and Iris pseudacorus on its margin and make a paradise for flower-lovers. These two varieties will also grow well in a thoroughly damp spot, and few things are more beautiful than a large clump of Iris pseudacorus with its golden blossoms gleaming in the mid-day sun.
Iris Susiana, the mourning Iris, has a very peculiar blossom, altogether different from any other variety. It is one of the largest and boldest of the family, of a very striking and oriental type, and really one of the most singular flowers of the temperate and northern climes. The gray ground of the blossom is singularly and beautifully veined and spotted with blackish brown and purple, and it has a brown beard. It is not entirely hardy at the north. It should be taken up after blooming and replanted vety late in the fall, to prevent its inaking too much growth before winter and thus rendering it more liable to be injured by the frost, or it may be stored through the cold weather and planted out.very early in the spring. It is worth The various species of witlu on account of its oddity. The various species of Iris, taken singly or as a Whole, furnish an unrivaled class of plants for the gar-
den or hardy border. Their foliage is never affected even by dust or smoke and it makes an attractive feature in the garden after the blossoms have passed away. No other flowers can be obtained in such beauty and variety for so small an amount of money, or that will afford so much pleasure for so little care. Every possessor of a garden spot can afford at least a few plants, and the stock can be gradually increased by purchase or exchange until a fine colection is obtained.

## The Calla Lily

## Mrs. C. J. Drury

The Calla lily has been a favorite house plant for more than a century. Iis old name "calla" was especially appropriate, because it means beautiful but is now known as Richardia.
There are few flowers that give more general satisfaction than this. It is of very easy culture. It is best grown in a good sized jar partially filled with rich oam and sand covered with pebbles and water. About blooming time it thrives best if the water given is a ittle warm-not hot as some advise. The leaves should e kept clean and perfectly free from dust.
The little bulbs which grow about the main one should not be removed too soon, nor yet allowed to re-
main too long as their growth might exhaust the resources of the parent plant.
When intended for winter bloom the plants should be allowed a rest during summer, if they have been exhausted by excessive blooming, but otherwise this is unnecessary. All young plants should be kept growing vigorously during the wather. Flowers may be had both summer and wine by a little judicious management, as the calla multiplies very fast and is not long in coming into bloom. It has been stated that English and French florists get bloom on plants grown from seed in one year's time, but if this be true it is better than most window-gardeners can do, even with. bulbs. Per-
haps some lovers of the Calla lily have not noticed that the pure white leaf or spathe is not really the flower of the plant The true flowers are on the yellow, spindle-shaped prolongation of the stem and are protected by the more shawy portion. These true flowers are of simple structure and are male and female, appearing like a mixture of stamens and pistils and a one celled ovary with six or eight ovules. Although the true flowers are thus inconspicuous, the large smooth green the tall stems and the lovely the tall stems and the lovely White spathe guarding the yelthis lily a very striking and ornamental member of the winornamental member of the winter garden. It has also the very
desirabie habit of blooming desirable habit of blooming
well not only for a long time before Easter but as well on that important occasion.
By way of variety it is well to try the Dwarf Calla, the spotted leaved, the yellow and the black.

## The Spanish Dagger. George T. Drennan.

This is an old, but ever new plant. Widely common south and west of Virginia, the manfier in which it has escaped culture proves the truth of the observation that nature has very filamentosa is the common Bear Grass distinguished by longer leaves, less rigid than others of its class.

Yucca aloifolia and $Y$. gloriosa are more sharply pointed and more truly deserve the common names Spanish Dagger and Spanish Bayonet. They are all alike evergreen, hardy and free. Impervious to heat and dust, and south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, defiant of cold, few plants are more readily available if there is a desire to introduce them into the garden. they occupy. They are all stiff; they occupy. They are allstiff; clining to clumsy grace is $Y$. filamentosa. Given such posifilamentosa. Given such posi-
tions as the two that stand at tions as the two that stand at
the entrance to the United the entrance to the United
States Barracks, New Orleans, one on each side of the gate, the scenic effect of the Spanish Dagger is tine. Bordering the street, ten or more feet apart, twenty or more of these plants in a broad view are striking and effective.
prounds . plants in spacious grounds, particularly in parks, They are naturally conspicuous, winter and summer, but are not plants with refined features, plants with refined features, all know that a certain number of coarse or heroic plants are indispensable in shrubberies, to define boundaries, and to mark sites. When in full bloom the Spanish Dagger is one of the most conspicuous plants in existence. From the centre of the plant, which spreads its heavy leaves evenly out and around on all sides, the tall, straight bloom stalk rises in midsummer or early autumn, according to climate, from fire to ten feet, the inflorecsence abundant. By lundreds the pendulous, cup-shaped, lily-like flowers, creamy white, emit an aromatic odor, scarcely to be called a perfume. In the moonlight or electric light the flowers are very showy. The contrast of the luminous white flowere with the dark green, leathery foliage, is such as few other plants create.

Under cultivation, the principal necessity is to keep the broad-blade leaves clean. Dust, soot and all the unaccountable accretions that dwell and darken evergreeus find a willing victim in the Yucca. The leaves will take on a coat almost black, unless frequeutly aud copiously showered with water. The hose can be turned on one of these plants, and the water thrown with a force that would knock an ordinary slirnb to
oue side, or bruise and destroy bedding plants, without stir-
ring a leaf. They freshen and brighten if rain falls, but do mot mind weeks and weeks of dronglit; no matter if everything
else in the garden or park begins to wilt, the Yuccas hold their own.
Ran widd they grow in any and all kind of soil
Sandy shores, washed by the waves; rocky defiles' where mountains descend to the foot hills; interior pine lands, rich wild beauty of the Yuccas is a subject of general comment.

Shrubs and Their Care

The shrubbery is the background of the garden. The more care and attention given it, the more altractive the garden.
The Forsythia, (Golden Bell) is a fine old shrub with glossy green leaves and bright yellow spring. There are two varieties, with the Cydonia (Japan Quince) early blooming qualities.
The Cydonia is very hardy and very desirable in Northeru latitudes as the flower buds put out before the leaves or at the same
time of the leaf buds and are not injured by frosts. Both white and crimson varieties may the red is usually preferred, its brilliantly-colored flowers are so cheerful in the spring sunshine. It is low-branching in shears to bring it into shape. After shrubs bloom they resta little before starting new growth then they will grow more graceful and shapely
tim the early not too soon to think it is often delayed until late in summer or early fall and then the new growth is well
set. The late summer flowering of course are not cut until later The Mock Orange, Howering early in June, needs quite close pruning, so also do the Spireas, atihough judgment should be used in not cutting the delicate varieties too closely hardy of all spireas.

The flowers are borne in masses, pure white, a suowbauk of bloom. It pays to cultivate.
There is a shrub grown in some gardens, sometimes a row known in the flower buoks as
Clethera Alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). It blooms toward midsummer. It is dense-growing in habit with upright spikes of creamy white fower bloom a long time. It is in re ality the Pepper Wood bush o the swamp brought up to high


For late summer-blooming nothing can surpass the Althaea (Rose of Sharon). Its period of bloom extends into September and a few weeks later should be pruned and trimmed to shapely growth. There has been a beautiful Althaea (the true variety) in my own yard mearly forty years. It is the Alba flowers, petals blotched at base with rich rose color. The par ent tree was uprooted in a strong gale more than a dozen years ago, but a gallant little sapling shot up from a small portion of now, I am sure, the largest of its kind in this part of the town It will grow with very little care and become a handsome shrub, reaching even tree size.
The beautiful Dentzias are to be found in many gardens They will not bear so vigorous pruning as the Van Houttei. If one wishes to change shruios to another part of the garden the spring is always the best time, but in early fall, after the growing time ceases it may be done generally with success if rightly managed.
In the early part of September, I905, I had a large Von Houttei bush set in a new place and the change affected it but little. It is now in good growing condition, large and strong. In setting shrubs there should be plenty of room on all sides of them, as they will grow and grow, surprising one many times at the space required. Slirubbery is beautiful when properly cared for; neglect to prune and trim to bring into graceful and symmetrical growth, detracts much from its beanty. Therefore, when admiring the flowers remember that a little later the bush should be taken in hand and trimmed.


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## Paris Fashions

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ur large catalogue of eighty pages, containing the illustrations and description one thousand seasonable styles for ladies, misses and ch


## Seasonable Midwinter Fashions THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY

With the arrival of Midwinter the first garments to claim attention are the sep-
arate waists of Challis, Albatross, Viyella, Flannel, Flannelette and silk, as well as Flannel, Flannelette and sik, as well as house wear.
Among the latter the misses' skirt 2 I84 is suitable for either the street or house which suits the wear-
er's faucy. It is nine-gored model, with stitched boxplaits, and is trimmed a round the foot with mohair braid, put on in fancy design. It falls in full folds around the foot. If designed for street
wear the best mawear the best mial
terials are Cheviot,
 plain or reversible plain or reversible suiting, while for house wear, Mohair, Albatross, Voile, or Crepe de Chine are
all developed well, are pretty and stylish. If desired, narrow bands of velvet or satin ribbon may be used instead of the braid, while very narrow bias bands of the material piped on either side with a contrasting color of velvet, also makes
a pretty trimming, and one that is much used. For a miss of 15 years the skirt made of material with nap will require 4/5/4 yards 36 inches wide, or without nap 4 yards 36 inches wide, The pattern No. 2184 comes in sizes 13,15 and 17 years.
The separate waists for misses and girls are made in many varieties of styles and materials, but for general wear there is
 no better model than for any material from heavy linen (which some girls wear all during the winter) to taffetas and suralı
silk. The fullness of the front has been putinto groups which fect in the front, and in the back continue pattern nat be made with three-quarter length sleeves, finished with a wide band ornamented with an insertion and edging of narrow lace,
and an insertion of the same lace trims and an insertion of the same lace trims
the collar. If preferred, full-length sleeves may be had by the addition of deep cuffs to the puffed upper part. If
the latter are used they should be trimmed the latter are used they should be trimmed to match the collar. Or ribbon trimming can be substituted if desired. For a miss of material 36 inches wide, I yard of insertion and $7 / 8$ yard of edging. pattern 2188 comes in sizes 13 , i5 and 17 years.
Of the many different styles of ladies' waists the one illustrated 2185 is the most
practical, aside from the regulation shirtwaist. The original model was developed
in shadow-plaid silk, shadiug from tan to brown. The yoke-panel front, as well as the shallow yoke in the
back being of Irish lace over yellow Liberty Satin, and the waist was bound on eitlier side of the front with brown this waist was designed for very dressy occa-
sions, but the model

would be quite as effective and look equally well if made in Scotch plaid, with the yokes of plain colored albatross or cashmere, tucked in narrow crossthe tucks, or the waist may be made of the plain material with the yokes of
Scotch-plaid; the sides of the waist in either case being bound with self-colored riblon. For 36 bust the waist requires $21 / 4$ yards of material 36 inclies wide, with
$7 / 3$
yard of all-overlace 18 inches wide, and $21 / 8$ yards of ribbon. The pattern 44 and 46 inches, bust measure.

object to wearing and for these there is nothing more servicedainty little house gowns, 2207 . T
far tidier than jectionable wrapper, and yet are so simply slipped on and off
quite as easily. They quite as be developed in any material, but are more attractive if made
in flowered Challis in flo flower. The one illustratedismadeupin pink with pink cashmere, and fastened down the front with small pink enamel buttons. The yoke effect in the front is produced
by uarrow pink ribbon, and the low turndown collar and straight cuffs are bound with the same ribbon. The full five-gored skirt is attached to the waist, the joining
being hidden by a narrow belt of the being hidden by a narrow belt of the
material. For 36 bust the dress requires 634 yards of material 36 inches wide, with $21 / 2$ yards of ribbon to trim. The width of the lower edge of the skirt is about $33 / 4$ yards. The pattern 2207 comes in sizes $32,34,36,38,40,42,44$ and 46 inches, bust measure,
Speaking of negligee atttire for women, the pretty little dressing-sacks made in French Flannel, Vi yench Flannel, Flannelete yella, Flannelette
atid outing cloth are and outing cloth are
most attractive and most attractive and
217 I is a splendid 2171 is a splendid
model for any of these materials. A
pretty development pretty development would be light blue
eiderdown Flaunel, with the turn-down collar, straight cuff, and pockets bound
with white waslable (1) Taffeta ribbou. The design is a unique one, being double-breasted, and she the left side of the front witll small pearl buttons, and all front with small pearl buttons, and all
the stitcling slould be done with white silk. For 36 bust the sack requires $21 / 4$ yards of material 36 inches wide with $17 / 3$ yards of ribbon to bind. The pattern 3171 is in sizes $32,34,36,38,40,42$ and 44 inches, bust measure.
With the coming of midwter the small boys' wardrobe should not be forgotten, and now is the time to set about
 replenishing liis stock of blouses, or sliirt-
blouses as they are called. The one illustrated 2208 is an exmade with or without the back yokefacing and permanent turn down collar it desired,
and is suitable for French Flannel, Mo hair, Lady's cloth, fancy woolen; or linen shirting materials, which some boys prefer to wear all winter. Another good material for these shirt blouses is duck, which comes of wear and tear. For a boy of 9 years the blouse requires $17 / 8$ yards of material 36 inches wide. The pattern 2208 is in sizes 5, 7, 9 and I3 years.

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## AT THE EDITOR'S DESK

During the whole of the last year I|good stock, hut our manners needed to have been trying to find enough room in the magazine to allow me to say a few words to the subscribers each month. The space never seemed to be there, so this year I resolved to just take it, for all the time things are coming up which are of interest to all of us, and on which we should like to confer together. I shall hope to find on my desk letters from our subscribers about the subjects which are interesting to them, giving their ideas and experiences, for in many counsels there are wisdom.

Have you noticed how much attention is being paid to "the child?" The welfare of the child in the home and out of it; the early age at which children in some sections of the country are set to work; the cost of raising a child, particularly a boy and giving him a start in life, are all of them being considered today by thoughtful people with an earnestness and attention that comes home to every parent.
Have you a child in your home? Are you doing the best you can to give him a good start physically as well as mentally? Are you still near enough to your own childhood to remember how keenly the pleasures and pains of youth were felt, and do you show consideration to your child?
Clothes seem to the adult slight things to cause to a childish heart real agony aud yet they do. I remember distinctly a dress I had to wear which was oddly trimmed with black braid, and caused much attention in school. Never in my life since, has any article of apparel caused me such bitter tears or indeed affected we so deeply as that dress. I can see it yet, and I am sure that with a little extra pains it could have been made less obnoxious. Sometimes when you are weary, do you put the children's clothes together any old way, provided it is the quickest? Do you think it quite fair?
Of course clothes are small things comparatively in the scheme of life, but there is no home where they do not have to be planned and arranged for, and in most cases made, or any way repaired. This is one of the most valuable bits of instruction you can give to a girl, to keep her clothes neat and well-mended. It is far more useful than to have her taught to embroider, and there is no position in life which she may fill later, in which this knowledge will not be of value.

Many years ago there was a family whom I knew, where there were four sons and two daughters. The father of the family might have been but a distant connection by marriage, so little care did he bestow on them except to provide the money to run the home. The mother, not very strong and always struggling to make both ends meet and lap a little, had as a stock phrase, "Manuers can take care of themselves, but the children's morals must be of the best." She never took any pains to make them speak gently nor pleasantly, nor to have any of the small graces of life which smooth so many rough places as we journey along. The result is that those children, men and women now, are singularly uncouth, the boys particularly, and are by no sweans grateful to their mother. "Why shouldn't our morals have been good?" I
have attention. All my life I have suffered from it, and even now I feel awkward when I come into a room where there are strangers."
No parent has a right to hamper a child in this way, for it is the right of every child to be so trained that living shall be as easy as possible, I do not mean the monetary part, that he must look out for himself when he is old enough, but I mean the mere act of passing through this life, a thoroughfare which is quite stony enough for most of us, and which needs all the gifts and graces to make it endurable.
Did you ever think of this before?
Do you say "Thank you," when the children do something for you, so that it shall become a "part-o-speech" as it were, that they shall say the same thing to you? Do you always remember to say "good morning" and " good night?" Do you remember to lave the boys kiss you good night as long as you can coax them to; we mothers liave only a thread after all to lead them by, keep it in your hand as long as you can, and then pass it over cheerfully to some other woman of your sou's choosing.

With the new vear we all of us make good resolutions of one kind or another. Have you got yours all arranged for the next twelve months? If not, make up your mind to see what extra cheeriullness will do, not only for your family but for you yourself. It is said by members of the medical profession that bad temper allowed to run riot is worse for the person who gives way to it, than for those who fall under its whip-lash.
It not only is bad for your spirit and mind but affects your looks, uses up just so much vitality and frays your nerves, so that next time you are provoked, you will give way all the sooner.
Try to meet life with a suile, I know that this seems almost as foolish as to say "don't worry," but if at first you don't succeed-you know the rest, and after a while you can greet most of the troubles which come, with what wight be called cheerful resignation, for yon know the worst troubles are those which you expect and whicll don't come.
The great English writer George Eliot said, "Your clothes and your friends you choose, but your relatives and your features are thrust upon you." This is true to a certain extent only, at least the part which refers to looks, for even the most homely face can be glorified by a clieerful expression, and the most beautiful can be ruined by a peevish1 or illtempered one.
How is it with yourself, are you not always glad to meet a person who bears the talisman of a cheerful smile? If you feel so, why not try it in your own case? All it costs is a little effort at first and then it becomes second nature.
Jot it down somewhere so that you will not forget and see how well it works. Let me hear from you fronis tinse to time and A Happy New Year to all of you. Remember that Vick's Magazine is just for you.
Have you had some special experience in your family and been successful? Pass it on, there are others who will find your plan a good one, and be thankful for the suggestion. Write to me as one friend to another, there is always room
for you at the Editor's

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#### Abstract

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#### Abstract

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## The Rose of Hildesheim

One Thousand Years Old
Rosamond White

Clinging to the gray wall of the old Cathedral in Hildesheim is a rose bush more than a thousand years old. There can be no doubt about its age tor Hildesthe days when Louis the Pious founded the Cathedral and planted this rose bush, which has been the special care of each succeeding generation. Every shoot as it branches out from the parent stock is
labelled with its date, and the wooden labelled with its date, and the wooden
tablets affized tell the history of the tree. Perplexed geneaologists who have some difficulty in making the age and nobility of a man's lineage accord with his ambitions may well envy this plainly written family history dating back as it does before the time of the Mayflower, reyal parent stem.

his orn life. Alone in the wood he waited for his huntsmeu. When nigh affixed the gold wild rose tree. awakened, he saw the morning when he been wrought. The crucifix was the wild roses frozen to the tree bu night. Then the king knew that God had answered his prayer and granted him his protection, and even as he meditated upon the divine miracle he heard the horns and hounds of the hunters who came to seek him. gratitude and made on this spot where the solemu vow that would built an edifice to the glo- of was no longer Louis the Hunter but Louis the Pious. In Hildesheim one lives again in the
Middle Ages. There is everything to take turies before these days of strenuous liv-ing-the narrow rambling streets, the medieval houses their sharp roofs and old Cathedral, but more than all the old, old climbing rose brougl the clow through the clistered courtyard we felt our selves to be a part o that royal procession way more than a thou sand years before, for the frienclly summe breeze scattered abroad for us the same fain petals

Facts of Interest In the raising of sink more than half a mill ployed.

There is a painting in the interesting Rathaus of Hildesheim showing the presentation of the Cathedral by Louis and his wife Irmirgarde to the bishop of Hildesheim. In the background is the green wood and the church with its rose bush. The king in velvet cloak, and the beautiful queen in long silken robes, her golden hair intertwined with strings of pearls, lead the royal procession; the bishop with his retinue of priests and monks stand with uncovered heads, humbly waiting to receive the keys of the church and cloister. The company who witnessed the consecration of this Cathedral so many centuries ago little dreamed that future generations would find the straggling rose bush more interesting than all their pageantrs, or than the great monument in stone
Both history and legend are connected with the church and the rose tree. The old records show that they date back to the year 815 , and the legend of the rose of Hildesheim explaius why this particular spot was chosen by Louis the Pious for his grateful offering.
In the days when Louis was more concerned with hunting than with good works, Hildesheim was in the centre of a great forest where the king and his huntsmen came frequently in pursuit of the deer. One day, in his eagerness to bring down a stag, he distanced his companions, followed the chase recklessly over hill and valley, and finally plunged With his horse into a swollen river the violence of the current, and Lonis barely reached the opposite bank with

The oldest known
manuscript written on cotton kaper Englaud is in the British Museum. It bears date of 1049.

Before an American physician can practice in Peru he must take an examination in Spanish on the usual medical and surgical subjects.

Urged by the Kaiser, who is said to have a hatred for cats amounting almost to a mania, the city of Berlin has imposed a license tax upon all cats in the city. All cats found without the metal disk about their necks, denoting the payment of the tax, are chloroformed.

One of the most famous scholars that Indiana has perhaps produced is the Rev. Dr. Horace C. Hovey, now of Newbury port, Mass., who has recently been requested by the editor of the London Times to prepare for the Encyclopedia Brittanica an addition to his former ex haustive treatise on American caves, Doctor Hovey is a native of Rob Roy Indiana, a graduate of Wabash College, that State, a former pastor at New Albany, Indiana, and bears the degrees of M. A. and D. D., botls being granted him by Wabash College. He is the greatest authority in America on the subject of the caverns of the country and has in his lifetime visited and explored over three hundred of them including the celebrated Mammoth Cave of Keutucky, and Wyandotte Cove Iudiana. He is the author of the "Guide tudiana. He is the author of the "Guide sale of twenty-eight ". Which has had is the authority on the subject.

## I Can Cure Cancer

At Home Without Pain, Plaster or Operation and I Tell You How, Free


1 Have Proven Cancer Can be Cured at Home, No Pain, No Plaster, No Knife-Dr. Wells

I have discovered a thew and seemingly unfail. ing remedy for the deadly cancer. I have made person with cancer should know of this marvel. ous medicine and its wonderful cures, and I will write me and tell me about their case.
Peter Keagan, Galesburg, Ill., had cancer of theter Keagan, Galesburg, Ill., had cancer of Mr. Keaagan wrote: "It is only a question of a short time-I must die." To-day his cancer is
healed up and he is well. My marvelous radiatized fluid did it. It has other just such cures to
its credit. It is saving people every day and its credit. It is saving people every day and
restoring them to health and strength. If you
have cancer is cancer, write to-day and learn how others have expense. No matter what your condition may I will answer your lo tter promptly, giving yous
absolutely free, full information and proof of many remarkable cures. Address Dr. Rupert

## Całarrh Cure Free

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, that Is Catarrh and I Can Cure It.

Let Me Send You Free Trial Packege


Tralned Nurses Strongly Recommend Gauss' Catarrh Catarrh is not only dangerous, but it causes bad of thinking and reasoning power ains ames, loss and energ fin and energy, often causes loss of appetite, ind
gestion, dyspepsia, raw throst and reaches to general debility, idiocy and insanity. In order to prove to sill who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss quickly, Do matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mall free of all cost Try it It will positively cures so that you will be Marshall, Mich simply send your name and address with this
notice, and the trial package will be sent free by

## Floral Question Box

\section*{|  |
| :---: |
| The roots of Tritoma when k cellar sand. <br> Chrysanthemums How do the florists get such large The large blossoms are the cultivation. The plants are fich soil, and only one stem |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | <br> Agapanthus <br> How car an A Aapanathus piant be made <br> The Agapanthus should be set away for the winter season in a dry, lightt cellar, only enougli water to prevent drying. In give heat, light and water sufficient for its needs <br>  <br> October is the very best time for plant ing Spireas. The low growing varietie should be planted about three feet apart

the tall varieties four or five feet.}

## Spots on Fern Fronds <br> Enclosed you will find two or three tiny leaves from my Fern. I would like to kno what those Ittle brown things are: some of them are green. Will they

The little brown spots on the back of the Fern fronds are sporangia, or fruit answer to the seeds of flowering plants. From these spores, when ripe, the young
plants are produced. The green dots will become brown as they mature.
They do not, of course, injure the plant in any way, consequently no treatment of them is required.
Fe you will examine some of our native Ferns, you will find that many of them are the same shape nor located in the same way on the Fern frond. They are as seeds are in the flowering plants.

## The Scale Insect

Ihave a lemon tree, fern, and fuchsia, and they

## brown. It is mostly along tese stem and the cen- ter of the leaves. The leaves it is on turu yellow, The

The plants are undoubtedly infested with the scale insect. Kerosene emul sion, fir tree oil, and whale oil soap are the most effectual remedies. The mode frequently given in this magazine
Apply any one of these remedies thor oughly with an old toothbrush, taking particular care to reacli every part of the ing the stems. Afterwards rinse the plantsthoroughly with clear water. More before the insects are entirely subdued but vigorous treat

## Catalpas

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I want to ask you if there are different kinls } \\
& \text { Cataluas unen as ormameutal trees. In thit }
\end{aligned}
$$


There are several different species of
Cataipa, but Catalpa speciosa is more
generally planted in the West than any
other, and it was probably that species
which you saw. It is considered the
most hardy kind, but the leaves turn
taing their foliage longer than othersprotected from the frost would keepPineapple Plants in the Hous
ing pineapple plants in the house, that are
The inference is that the plant is
will root best in sand kept moderatelymoist and with bottom heat appliedWhen well rooted, transplant into soil ogood loamy sod not too finely broken up,If heavy, add sand, leaf mould and rotted
should at all times be firmily potted, and
winter but with plenty of light and in a
particularly be guarded against. Inin a sunny place and abundance of watergiven.

## Tuberose Bulbs

Piease tell me the proper treatment for Tube

planted out about sixty buibs, 1 arge and small
to grow. Nearly every one sent up a
sprouts and I suppose the bulbs have multiplied.
SUPERFLLOUS HAIR CUREA Lady Subscriber Will send Free to Any
One of our lady subscribers asks us to announce
traces of superfluous hair by the same means
which cured her, after everyother known remedy
had failed. She states that the means used is
electric needie entirely unnecessary. She will
send entirely free, fuil particulars to enable any
After Tuberose bulbs or tubers are take
up in the fall they slould be allowed to
and the bulbs sto
frost. The tubers bloom but once; in
the tubers become chilled the flower bu
is destroyed and no blosson is eyerduced. When a tuber produces a num
ber of offsets it is generally past the
blooming stage. The young tuberblooming stage. The young tuber
should be separated from the old root inthe spring, and set out in the ground. I
they make good growth they shoulbloom in the fall1. growth they should
Within the last ten years Canada ha
Following the recent assertion of theAmerican economist, Proi. John GrahanBrooks, that it costs the middle-clasAmerican $\$ 25,000$ to bring up and educata boy-a greatly exaggerated estimate-
the English have been discussing howmuch it costs to bring up a girl. OnEnglish mother has announced that it
cost her $\$ 37,500$ to bring up a girl to thecost her $\$ 37,50$
age of twenty.
Women in Great Britain are largelyand about 4,500, ooo earn their own liv-and about $4,500,000$ earn their own liv-
ing. There are 124,000 teachers, 10,000ing. There are 124,000 teachers, 10,000
bookbinders, over 3,000 printers, andhearly 500 editors and compiler
engaged in photography, civil serv
in medical work and nursing, andwomen (a surprisingly large numberare blacksmiths.
$\qquad$
Do you suffer from indigestion? If so, please read Dr. Sawyer's special offer on

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and we will send you $\operatorname{FREE}$
ove hard and soft cornsani
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WORDS AND MUSIC

| o home is complete without them. Here sre the sixty songs in the collection. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Am | Flow Gently, Sweet Afton |  | Rocked in Cradio of |
|  |  |  |  |
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| Battle Hymn of Republio Hor-s |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Blue Alsatlan Mountains |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Brave Old Oak Home, sweet Home Nelly of the H |  |  |  |
| Coming Thro'the Rye ICannotsing theoldsongs Oft in the Stilly Night Thice Be |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Dear Evelina Rheln In the |  |  |  |
| Dixie Land Rheln John Brown's Body old K |  |  |  |
| Do They Miss Me at Home Jua |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| need a lot of boys' names and addresses, so we can |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| are to do is to drop us a letter enclosing five boys' names and addresses and five two-cent stamps, and we will |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

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## Vick's Home Building Department

Practical Suggestions For Those About to Build Edited by Horace T. Hatton, Architect


An Attractive and Comfortable Home.
Costing Less Than $\$ 3,000$ to Build

In building a home of small size, it is necessary that all of the space enclosed shall be utilized to the best advantage. Practice has proven that a square house can be built more economically than any other.
The house illustrated has the square form, combined with a low pitch roof and plain shingled sides without any ornamental moulded work to mar its rich exterior and add to its cost.
The shingles should be stained and this leaves but little surface to be painted, the porches, window frames; sash and cornice. After the shingles have been on for about two years it is advisable to apply another coat of stain and then they do not need attention for and then they do not need attention for
many years. It is usually difficult with many years. It is usually difficult with one chimney to have a fire-place in the this plan, in fact the entire sclieme is exceptionally good and contains all of the good features usually required by a small family.
The Living Room is a beautiful room, having light on three sides, bay window with seat, fireplace and book shelves Dining Room las a china closet and an arched recess for the sideboard.
The Kitchen is the room most used and deserves cousiderable attention. The range gets good light on it, the sink is similarly located, the table will be below the window next to the sink and the ever-handy cabinet is at the side of the table. A slide between the drip at sink and the china closet would be a handy thing. The writer does not favor wood wainscot for kitchen walls, the washable cloth wall covering is superior to the woodwork. Connected with the kitchen is the well lighted pantry which has a pan closet included in its fittings.
There is an outside cellarway; this can be enclosed and have a vertical doo instead of the kind shown, at slight expense. The front stairs are of good width, have no balusters and are constructed economically.

The second story plan is ideal, no space is lost by liall room and the four bedrooms each have light on two sides and a large closet.
The linen closet opens from the hall and has double doors enclosing shelving above a case of four drawers. The hall is lighted by a transom over the door to Bath Room when all of the doors are closed.
Story Heights.-First 9 ft ; Second 8 ft . 4 in ; Cellar under the entire house, 7 ft . has Laundry and Fruit Room. This house will cost complete, including heating and plumbing from $\$ 1,600$ to $\$ 3,000$, the price varying according to location, the kinds of flooring and fiuish used and the method of finishing the
interor woodwork. Some beautiful ef

FIRST FLOOR


SECOND FLOOR.
fects are now obtained by using inex pensive woods for finish that have good grain and staining them with rich colors, then decorating the walls with papers in harmony with the woodwork.
The cost of drawings and specifications or any other information in regard to this house will be given by Horace T Hatton, Architect, 64 Cutler Building Rochester, N.Y., or a 48 page practical hand book ( $63 / 4$ xto in.) for those who intend to build, containing 33 designs and descriptions of houses costing from $\$$ r,ooo to $\$ 10,000$, suitable for any local


Name.
Ald $d$ ess to suffer and wait. $50 \mathrm{c}, 25 \mathrm{c}$ and

## Six days of good temper in every box of Cascarets. Six days when you feel at your best; no headache, no dullness. Are they worth ten cents?

It is folly to talk of the "laxative habit."
The habit lies in eating the wrong sort of food, and too much of it. And in getting too little exercise,

While you do that, you must give the necessary help to the bowels in some other way.

Else there is always a penalty.
Here is the way to avoid it:
Eat coarse food in moderation. Eat plenty of fruit, many green vegetables. Drink no alcohol. Walk ten miles per day.

Those are Nature's ways for keeping the bowels active.
The next best way is Cascarets.
Cascarets, better than anything else, supply the place of laxative foods and of exercise.

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Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure you get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is

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Baby Chicks
Are you bilious? If so, please read


New Jersey farms, \$100

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\$5 Monthly


Food For Young Chicks

## Expert Testimony From Many Sources



away with. for chicks, among them the following
seem most practical. From the Maine seem most practical. From the Maine
Experiment Station we glean this
"Make a bread by mixing 3 parts corn"Make a bread by mixing 3 parts corn-
meal, I part wheat bran, aud I part
wheat middlings or flour, with skim wheat middlings or flour, with skin
milk or water, mixing it very dry and salting the same as for bread. It is if it is not dry enough to crumble, it is
broken up and dried out in the oven and infertile eggs are hard-boiled and ground, I part of the ground eggs and 4 parts
the bread crumbs are rubbed togeth until the egg is well divided. This
bread makes up about half the food of the chicks until they are five weeks old,
but after the second week, finely sifted beef scrap is mixed with the bread instead of the boiled eggs.
Station reports, "but as yet we have health and growth as the bread fed in condition is imperative in our feeding and that is: the food is never allowed to remain in the troughs more than ive
minutes before the vessels are cleaned or removed. This insures sharp appetite at
mealtime and guards against inactivity which comes fromu overfeeding." This same Station markets each fall a great quantity of the surplus cockerels, which have been confined in yards in
lots of too and fed twice daily on a porridge made of 4 parts of cornmeal, 2 parts of middlings or flour and I part
fine beef scrap. The meals are mixed fine beef scrap. The meals are mixed
with skim milk or water until the porridge will just run from the end of a wooden spoon. All that the birds will evening, but the food is not left before them. Great success has been achieved with this method of feeding, the Station saying
"We have found our chickens that are about one hundred days old at the beginning gain in four weeks' feeding, from
I3/4, to $2^{1 / 4}$ pounds each, and sometimes 13. to $21 / 4$ pounds each, and sometimes
more. Confined and fed in this way, they are meaty and soft and in much better market condition than though they had been fed on dry grains and given more liberty. Poultry raisers cannot but they can profit greatly by fattening but they cany pront greaty by fattening that as great gains are as clieaply and more easily made when the chickens, in
lots not to exceed one hundred are put lots not to exceed one hundred, are put in a house with a fioor space of 75 by
roo feet and a yard of correspunding size, as when they are divided into lots of four . birds each and confined in
latticed coops, just large enough to hold latticed coops, just large enough to hold
them. Four weeks has been about the them. Four weeks has been about the
profitable limit of feeding, both in large and small lots. Cliickens gain faster when young. The practice of successful poultrymen in selling the cockerels at the earliest marketable age is well founded, for the spring chicken sold at Thankssgiving time is an expensive pro-
duct.,
At the Penusylvania Exp
tion they use this formula: bing made wo linches deep, a hountain inverted in the saucer. A hole is punched with a nail at a point two inches rom the place where the lid of the can water. Over this the saucer is placed, such a device the chicks are assured a such a device the chicks are assured a constant supply of pure
After the second day and until the chicks are five weeks old they are fed a cake made of corn meal and milk or cracked wheat, finely cracked corin and other grains. As they grow older the grain is scattered in the litter and the chicks must scratch for it. The johnny-

## RAIAING POULTRX AS A SIDE LINE

There is money in raising poultry for the market,
As a side line it fills in many unprofitable hours and

start without a feather and select enough pullets from
the first seeson's hatching to lay all the eggs you need
for the next season, or you can market them as broil
ers for a good round price.
The business of raising poultry is one thet doesn't
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ These incubators are made by George H. HLahl,
Quincy, Illinots, who is widely known as one of the
largest and most successful manufacturers of hatchers and brood most successful manufacturers of hatchers Begin to-day by writing for a free copy of Stahl's
catalogue-the most insiructive book on poritry rais ing that has been issued in recent years. ncluding vews showing development natural colors

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blank lines below, cut out the counon and mail it
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## VARICOSE VEINS

 sible way. Embroidery Department, Vick's Magazine, Dansville, N. Y.

Chair Head-Rest
Many of the chairs made now-a-days are of the low back pattern and do nol require a head-rest. In every home, however, you will still find one of the high backed rockers which can be made infinitely more comfortable by means of a head-rest., Or perhaps you know some "sluut-in" who would be glad of the bright pretty cushion. It is stamped on Ecru Moire Art Cloth in colors and includes cover and back. The wild rose pattern is very pretty and the pink and green blend nicely with the trated, the lower edge can be finished trated, the lower edge can be finished If the chair back lias knobs, two loops of ribbon may be sewed to the corners,
long enough to pass over the knobs to hold it. Or it paay be pinned to an upholstered chair if desired, and will add a touch of brightness to any room.


## At the Point of the Needle

Conducted by Lauretta Miller

We are sure our readers will appreciate this Embroidery Department. So many suiscribers have suggested the advisability of having one that we have decided to start it. The editor of this department, Miss Miller, will be glad to answer ans
questions pertaining to her special province and to oblige the readers in every pos

If any reader finds it impossible to purchase any designs illustrated and described in the department from their local dealer, or desires any information whatever in connection with any of the embroidery designs, the editor will be glad to cations in regard to this Embroidery Department to Miss Lauretta Miller, Editor

College Pillow
Just the thing for th boy away at school or
at home. The work is at lome. The work is
all outline stitch which can be done by anyone who can use a
needle. Different colored thread is used as suggested by the different articles or can be done in one color only if preferred. It is stamped

ing and will wear indefinitely. It may be finished with a ruffle or' cord as illustrated, which perhaps would be
better adapted to the rough usage it is sure to receive.

## Fancy Apron

What woman would not be pleased to own this dainty, attractive apron? There are so many occasions when the big, serviceable white apron is not exactly suitable. The apron shown is stamped for shadow embroidery, which is really very simple and is fully explained in the directions. Many prefer to use all white or embroidering but this design would
be beautiful done in delicate shades of pink, blue, green, violet or yellow. Each apron is stamped on sheer, white lawn and the aprons with hemstitched ruffle, pocket and strings, are all made up ready pocket and strings, are all made up ready
to embroider. The stamping of course to embroider. The stamping of course
washes out after the embroidery has been completed.


## You are ALL CONFUSED

-You want the sweetest toned
-You want that sweet tone to last about Pianos! money than necessary:-But every adviser, and so-called expert, recommends different make. You are like a man lost in the woods. You don't know which way to turn. This surely describes your position.

RTHE REMEDY: - Educate yourself on the subject ! Study - read -Read more-Study more. Then listen in the quietness of your own parlor to the tone of the highest grade pian
you can get, but without agreeing to purchase it. Call in all those musical friends who you know are not under past obligations to any piano dealers or
friends of dealers. Resolve you will study attentively piano tone and will be deaf, while studying, to the magnetic talk and persuasiveness of salesmen. This is the intelligent way the way you planned your new home. You made a long study of it calmly, thoroughly, and you became quite an expert. You can be just a expert about pianos.

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This ATRT PILEOW TOP is one of the prettlest of the scores or deagns and hems with darli brown shading are all colored and tinted by artists, giving a very beautiful
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It's so easy to wash with a 1900 Gravity
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This 1900 Gravity Washer washes quicker-and easier-and cleaner-than This Washer does not wear out your Clothes.o Your clothes cannot even rub against the smooth sides of the tub because they are held still while the water-and soapThis 1900 Gravity Washer has improve ments you cannot find in any other Washer. Washer is as good-or as But you don't need to take my say so
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I will trust any responsible party. tation charges prepaid. You need not send mea cent in advance.
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FREE. and I will tell you't how to reship the Washer at my expense.
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offer? There isn't room here to tell you more
about this wonderful W asher.
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the pleasure you get out of life dreading
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ing urine. I will make analysis Ing u rine.
and
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$\qquad$ one pound ; one cup; four cupfuls, one pound; one cupful of granulated sugar, one-half pound; sixty drops, one teaspoonful; ten eggs, one pound; sixteen large tablespoosfuls, one half pint; a common sized tumbler, one-half pint. Besides this list every kitchen should be equipped with a small scalé and a measuring cup of tin and one of glass. Only by this means can a cook have unvarying success in the cooking that she undertakes.

When Eggs are High
For a good many years I labored under the delusion that it was absolutely impossible to make any kind of pancakes without eggs, else they would stick to the gridales. have learned that dissolving the soda in boiling water auswers the same purpose and no one can deter-
mine if eggs are used or not, as they are mine if eggs are used or not, as they are mot necessary for any other purpose.
When making the old-fashioned noodles that are so palatable cooked with beef or chicken, the empty egg-shell full of water added to the broken egg take the place ofanother egg and is better. To properly thaw frozen eggs, cover place on the back of the range for a few minutes. They will be just as good as
The following ought to be copied by every cook and houskeeper into her cook book or pasted in the kitclen where it
will be always handy. It is a list of equivalents and is vouched for as being absolutely correct:

One-half cupful of butter, onequarter pound; two level tablespoons of butter, one ounce; four level tablespoons four, one ounce ; sixteen tablespoonof liquid, one cup; four saltspoon, one teaspoonful; four teaspoonfuls, tablespoonful; twelve tablespoon
ls,

## Use of Sour Milk

In cooking with sour milk one will have better results by using two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder to each quart of flour and not as much soda as usual.

## How to Use Blacking

To prevent stove-blacking from getting into the pores and staining the hands,
especially after washing. Moisten a especially after washing. Moisten a
piece of soap and rub well into the pores until dry. Then black your stove. The blacking will then come off easily, with the soap. -M. M. W.

Repairing Window Shades
When window shades become faded and old at the bottom, take off the roller, hem the top like the bottom on the machine with a long stitch. Tack the
bottom of the shade to the roller and bottom of the shade to the raller and
you will have almost a new shade.-O.

## More Closet Room

To add more room to a crowded clothes closet get a heavy curtain rod, fasten it horizontally across a little higher than the hooks. On this rod dozens of gowns will lang without crushing just as they do in the big shops.
The coat hangers are made of one-third of a barrel hoop, neatly covered with in the middle to hang it over the rod.L. G. P.

## To Keep Milk from Scorching

To keep milk from scorching rinse the pan in cold water before pouring in the milk.-E. M. R.

## Popping Corn

To pop corn that has become dry and hard, sliell the corn and soak in cold water for fifteen or twenty minutes; and put in a small quantity of corn or your popper will overflow.
tende kernels will be larger, flaky,

## An Aid in Cooking

 chsp
ly
its ly to the sea, one of them would reach its destination at the mouth of the St . Lawrence River; another would reach tidewater at Chesapeake Bay, over
eleven hundred miles from the first, and eleven hundred miles from the first, and
the third would sweep into the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of the Mississippi, nearly three thousand miles from the first. One of these springs is the foun-tain-head of the Genesee River, which flows into Lake Ontario, and from thence into the St. Lawrence River, and so on to the sea at the Gulf of St. Lawrence Allegeny, River which, uniting with the Monongahela at Pittsburg, forms the Ohio, and flows into the Mississippi, and from thence to the Gulf of Mexico. The third is the fountain-liead of Pine Creek, which flows into the West Branch of the Susquehanna, a short distance above Williamsport and, joining the North Branch of the same river at Northumber land, empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

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## C. ${ }^{\text {w }}$

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| Mushrooms By C. H. Winkler | The Wood Lot The farmer slould inform himse |
| :---: | :---: |
| The development of the mustroom in | onl |
| de sloort | ${ }_{\substack{\text { as }}}^{\substack{\text { ent } \\ \text { ent }}}$ |
| Yielding to the touch | ${ }_{\substack{\text { ent kinds are. } \\ \text { another will }}}^{\text {ent }}$ |
| ate | know about |
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| :---: |
| place which only four years ago boasted as a luxury the fressh mussirooms surs,by less than lialf a dozen gardeners, now |
|  |  |
|  |  |

located in easy reach of the city. So
essential l have muslirooms become as an
article of food that even in the remote
in his barn or cellar from which to sup-
ply his own table. Marvelous as this

## apid progress of so young an industry

 pplication of science to mushroom cul ducing spawn has wonderfully simplified mushroom growing. It has made it posible for the amateur to secure go esults with ordinary care and attentio
o his work, and the element of risk o the possibility of fallure is as nearly
elimiuated as can be possible. It has further made it possible to have mush-
rooms of definite species and varieties.

## Profitable "Side Lines"

A truly infant industry in this country is the growing of basket willow. This
is one kind of tree which can easily be grown in time to meet the demand Osiers for making baskets have been
heretofore all imported from Europe, but heretofore all imported from Europe, but
experiments by the Forest Service show experiments by the forest lilervo san be successfully grown in this country as a farm crop. The manufacture of baskets is by no means so large as it might be, and the increasing scarcity
of wood for boxes may cause a greater of wood for-boxes may cause a greate
demand hereafter for baskets. Forest planting in the Ohio Valley offers many opportunities for profit, In eastern and southern Ohio and southeri Indiana much of the land is hilly and unfit for agricultural crops, and the native
orest las been largely cut out, leaving a stand of worthless trees and brush Land has been cleared on steep slopes and has now become so badly washed and gullied by the rains that it no longe serves for good pasture, and is being overrun with sassarras and briers. It is
on this class of land that forestry will on this class of land that forestry win
prove most profitable. The native tree prove most proitable. The native tree and thinned; ; and waste corners which bear no forest growth should be planted to commercial trees.
In southern Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky it will pay to devote small areas of agricultural land to the production o a crop of posts, telephone poles, railway ties, and other forest products, There are many trees suitable for this purpose. Solem, some ten miles or more fron Volin, in the sontheastern corner of South Dakota, says Professor Shaw, in the American Agriculturist, a grove of cot tonwood trees lad been planted along
ravine some twenty-five years ago. They were not so close as to crowd each other Some were beginning to show signs o
decreasing vigor. What most attracted decreasing vigor. . m .iat most autracted them when cut down would certainly furnish a cord of wood per tree. That It is certainly worth while for some armers in localities where fuel is scarce and yet where it grows so readily, to con less of it for fuel.

Poultry
ake mixture which the University has found produces the most rapid growth 1 i
made by mixing five parts of cornmeal one part wheat middungs, and one-haly
part beef scrap or one part egg-mostl
infertile eggs taken from incubators-to
oda. The dough is stirred quite still in
a pail, which is covered and set in
kette of boiling water. The nixture is steamed in this way two or three hours antilit is thoroughy cooked. Enough of this mixture can be cooked When it is cooked in this way there is Great care should be exercised in keeping the drinking water clean. If it
is allowed to becone dirty the water will poison the chicks and they will show its effect. The water should be
kept in the shade in warm weatier and changed twice a day when the chicks are very young and once a day after they are wo weeks old.

The woman who knows never dusts er furniture with a feather duster-that simply displaces dust to settle somewhere ise; she caretuly wipes it with a son cheese-cloth duster, and has a suffcient
supply to admit of throwing the one used each day into the weekly wash.
Some one has discovered that the best thing for removing the dust in corners inaccessible to the broom or hand-brush, is an ordinary soft cord disl-mop with twisted into a small corner, removing all dust most successfully.

## Grow Mushrooms

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## The Devil and Tom Walker

think of them, and he was not a man to $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { hour of twilight, when the owls began } \\ & \text { to hoot and the bats to flit about, his }\end{aligned}\right.$
stick at trifles where money was in view.
When they had reached the edge of the wamp the stray been telling me is true?" said Tom. "There is my signature," said the dack man, pressing his finger on 1 om's
orehead. sayng, he turned ooff
anong the thickest of the swamp, and seemed, as Tom said, to go down, down, disappeared.
Whinen Tom reached home he found the hack print of a ginger burnt, as it were,
nto hiis forehead, which nothing could
The first news his wife had to tell him was the sudden death of Absalom
Crowninshield, the rich buccaneer. It was aunounced in the papers with the
usual flourish that "a great man had allen in Israel "" Tom recollected the tree which his black friend had just liewn down, and freebooter roast," said Tow; " "who freebooter Yoast, said tom; who he had heard and seen was no illusion.
He was not prone to let his wife into his confidence, but as this was an uneasy All her avarice was awakened at the
mention of hidden gold, and she urged her husband to comply with the black nake them wealthy for life. Howeve Tom might have felt disposed to sell himself to the devil, he was determined not to do so to oblige his wife; so he
latly refused out of the mere spirit of contradiction. Many and bitter were the quarrels they had on the subject, but the
more she talked the more fesolute was Tom not to be damned to please her. At
length she deternined to drive the length she deternined to drive the
bargain on her own account, and, if she succeeded, to keep all the gain to herself,
Being of the same fearless tewner Being of the same fearless temper as
her husband, she set off for the old her husband, she set off for the old
Indian fort toward the close of a summer's day. She was many hours absent. and sullen in her replies. She spoke something of a black man whom she had met about twilight, hewing at the root
of a tall tree. He was sulky, however, and would not come to terms; she was o go again with a propitiatory offering, The next evening she set off again fo the swamp, with her apron heavily laden. orm waited and waited for her, but in vain: midnight came, but she did not make her appearance; morning, noon,
night returned, but still she did not ome. Tom now grew safety, especially as he found she had carried off in her apron the silver teapot and spoons, and every portable article of morning came; but no wife. In a word, she was never heard of more. What was her real fate nobody knows, know. It is one of those facts that have become confounded by a variety of become confounded by a variety of
historians. Some asserted that she lost historians. Some asserted that she lost
her way among the tangled mazes of the swamp and sunk into some pit or slough others, more uncharitable, hinted that she had eloped with the household booty,
and made off to some other province and made off to some other province; while others assert that the tempter had decoyed her into a dismal quagmire, on firmation of this it was said a great black man with an ox on his shoulder was seen late that very evening coming out of the swamp, carrying a bundle tied in a check
apron, with an air of surly triumph. The most current and probable story however, observes that Tom Walker gre so anxious about the fate of his wife and his property that he set out at length to During a long summer's afternoon he wife was to be seen. He called he name repeatedly, but she was nowhere to be heard. The bittera alone responded the bullirog croaked dolefully from a neighborly pool
to hoot and the bats to flit about, his
attention was attracted by the clamor of
carrion crows that were hovering about a
cypress-tree. He looked and beheld bundle tied in a check apron behd hang ing in the branches of a tree; with great vulture perched hard by, as il
fog watch upon it. He leaped with supposed it to contain the household

## uables

Let us get hold of the property,
said he consolingly to himself, "and we
will endeavor to do without the woman.
As he scrambled up the tree the vultur
spread its wide wings, and sailed off
screaming into the deep shadows of the
Tom seized the check apron, but, woeful sight! found nothing but a beart and liver tied up in it.
Such, according to the most authentic old story, was all that was to be found of Tom's wife. Slie had probably she had been accustomed to deal with she had been accustoned to deal with
her husband; but though a female scold her husband; but though a female scold devil, yet in this instance she appears to have luad the worst of it.
from the part that remained nnconquered Indeed, it is said, Toms noticed many prints of cloven feet deeply stamped
about the tree, and several liandfuls of hair that looked as if they had been plucked from the coarse black shock of prowess by experience. He shrugged his shoulders as he looked at the signs said he to himself, "Old Scratch "gad, have had a tough time of it!'
Tom consoled himself for the loss of he, was a little of a philosopher. He
he even felt something like gratitude to ward the black woodsman, who he considered had done him a kindness. He souglit; therefore, to cultivate a further acquaintance with him, but for some time with=
out success; the old black legs played for whatever people may think, fre is not always to be had for calling for:
he knows how to play his cards when pretty sure of his game.
At length, it is said, when delay had whetted Tom's eageruess to the quick, and prepared him to agree to anything ure than not gain the promised tra in his usual woodsman dress, with his ax on his shoulder, sauntering along the edge of the swamp, and humming advance with great indifference, made advance with great indifference, made
brief replies, and went on humming his tune.
By
By degrees, however, Tom brought haggle about the and they began to former was to have the pirate's treasure There was one coudition which need not be mentioned, being generally utiderstood in all cases where the devil grants favors; but there were others about which, inflexibly obstinate. He insisted that the money found through his means should be employed in his service. He proposed, therefore, that Tom should to say, that he should fit out a slave ship This, however, Tom resolutely refused he was bad enough, in all conscience
but the devil himself could not temp him to turn slave dealer.
Finding Tom so squeamish on this point, he did not, insist upon it, but proposed instead that he should turn usurer; the devil being extremely anxious for the inhis peculiar people
To this no objections were made, for is "You shall open a broker's shop in Boston nextmonth," said the black man said Tom Walke
You shall lend money at two per cent a month

Egad, I'll charge fourl" replied Tom Walker.
mortgages, drive the merchant to bank-
ruptcy-," "I'll drive him to the d-- 1 !" cried
Tom Walker eagerly.
"You are the usurer for my money !" said the black legs with delight. "When
will you want the rino?"
"This very night." "This ve
'Done!'
'Done!"
'Done!'

## (

 seated beliind his desk in a countinghouse in Boston. His reputation for a
ready-moneyed man, who would lend
money ont for a good consideration, soon mpread abroad. Everybody remembers
the days of Governor Belcher, when money
a the of paper credit. government bills; the famous Land Bank rage for speculating; the people had run mad with schemes or new settlements, land jobbers went about with maps o
grants and townslips and Eldorados, ly ng nobody knew where, but Which e every
body was ready to purchase. Tin a word
he great speculating fever which break out every now and then in the country everybody was dreaming of making sudthe fever had subsided; the dream had with it; the patients were left in dolefu with the consequent cry of hard times." tress did Tom Walker set up as a. usurer by customers. The needy and the advendreaming land jobber; the thriftles credit; in short, every one driven to raise money by desperate means and desperate Thus Tom was the universal friend of the needy, and he acted like a "friend acted good pay and good security. In proportion to the distress of the applicant cumulated bonds and mortagages; gradually squeezed his customers closer and
closer, and sent them at length, dry as a ponge, from his door. hand, became a rich and mighty man He built himself, as usual, a vast house, part of it unfinished and unfurnished out of parsimony. He even set up a carriage he rearly starved the horses which drew it; and as the ungreased wheels groaned alrd screecined on the axletrees, you
would have thought you heard the souls the poor debtors he was squeezing. thoughtful. Having hewever, he grew things of this world, he began to feel throught with regret on the bargain he had made with his black friend, and set conditions. He became, therefore, all of a sudden, a violent church-goer. He prayed loudly and strenuously, lungs. Indeed, one might always tell when he had sinned most during the week, by the calmor of his Sunday deThe quiet Christians who had been

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these hard times. of You Haye made so muach money out
 haye made flarthing" three loud knocks t the street door. He stepped out to black man was holding a black horse tience.
$\qquad$ mad across the fields, over the hills and
 a tiare The good people of Boston sthook theit

 so much bororostruck as might have
been expected.










 spirit of the usurer.
In fact, the story has resolved itself into a proverb, and is the origin of that Walker."
Al ways make starch with sonp pater, which will give better gloss to the
and prevent the irons from sticking.

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thread.
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## NO MORE BALD HEADS

THE VACUUM CAP CURES BALDNESS
Thousands in use. Thyousands cured. Cap, When used a few minutes each day draws the
blood to the scalp and forces the hair into new growth, blood to the scalp and forces the hair into new growth,
cures baldness and stops the hair from falling out.
Cures Dandruff. We bend it to you on trial. We only particulars. MHE MODERN VACUUM CAP CO.
538 Barclay Block
Denver,
Match Safe and Lighter

$E$


 Wanted Ladies or Gentiemen. Write
quick for terme and territory. Addrees
J. E. GEARHART, C.eartield, Pa

The Three Great Evils can be entirely overcome. Facts that should be known.
Sent free for the asking. THE SuRENSEN CO.,
Oshkosh, Wisconsin. FREE
Send name and Ad
dress for 12 pieces o
RHEUMATISM
Sufferers can send addreas (no stamp rewhich tells what Rheumatism really is, the canse of the pain attending it and how S. W. KIMBALLL, 1 and 3 Union Sqo, New York

## LaO SWWERS = = =

SING! The Latest Heart-Song, "ohn Love Abide,

Cattle Ranch to College By Russell Doubleday Copyright I399 by Doubleday o Mc Mnre $C$ Chapter Xix. continued "Those stiff-bellied things the dudes wear,"
said he derisively. "Me wear one of those
things ${ }^{\text {", }}$ and he laughed aloud at the thought. things l' and he laughed aloud at the thought
They were glad enough when the ranch build-
ings appeared dimly in the fast-deepening gloom.
When the wagon entered the ranch yard Jolnn almost fell into the arms of one of the men whio
had come to find out the cause of this unusually
late late arrival.
John dragged himself to a hastily improvised
bed, aud, dropping down on it, was asleep in a
twinking; the first rest for thirty-six long fatiguing hours,
For a time things went sady at the ranch fo
John missed his cow-puncher friend, his good natured grumbling, His ever-ready helping hand,
But gradually the boy's faculty of making firm,
loyal friends helped to fill the gap that Jerry's
death had made, though no one could ever take his place.
Mr. Baker's talk about school and a future took
deep root, and as the boy turned the idea over lin
his mind it developed into a resolve to try it anyway.
The boy's success as a breaker of horses kept
him mnch of the time at that work. Since he him much of the time at that work. Since he
had brokeu Lightning all other horses seemed
tame to him in comparison. Mr. Baker was
fond fond of reading, and understood the value of
education; he had some books, and the less valu-
able ones he gave to his protege; these and the few John had been able to pick up during the in
frequent visits to a town formed his text books.
As he thought and read and studied he becamm had read a few scraps about, to gain a place in thing was now his firm resolve. And so the yea On New Year's day John's time was up-the
time which he had set to start out to seek his ings, so the small capitalist saddled Lightning out some misgivings, on a new quest to ge
knowledge, see the world, and, if it might be
grasp his share of its honors. grasp his share of its honors.

## CHAPTER XX.

The love of adventure that possesses the soul Worth. This starting forth in search of kuow in his own haunts, was an entirely different
matter. To mix with men who wore whit "bonled sown to dinuer, and who did all sorts o things strange to the frontier, seemed to John
trying ordeal, and he dreaded it. He had 110 definite pla
before him For ten days he and Lightning wandered around from one settlement to another; he wa
enjoying his freedom to the utmost, so much so
in fact that none of the towns he passed theng suited him. Finally he wowe up to the fact tha he was avoiding a decision,
"Kere, John Worth," he said to himselr, "you'r
afraid to begin; any of these towns would have done.
He was in the open when he came to himself
riding along on a good horse dressed in a com plete ontfit of cowboy finery, fringed chaps, good man he met.
after finding a stable put up at a neat little hot near by. John soon turned to the hotel keepe and could sound its praises as well as any rea estate boome
"Schools?" in answer to one of Johy's in quiries. "We've got one of the best schools in churches-we're great on schools and churches," 'That's what Mr. Baker said I must hitch up to.
One day the laudord was declaiming earnestl on the merits of the town and its institutions. "Now there's the academy," said he. "Now that academy is -
that's academy ?" interrupted John things." "What kind of things ?" persisted John. "Reading and arithmetic and geography an -here's Gray, he'll tell you all about it, he goe ashes, and carrying a fire shovel appeared. The landiord introduced them and told Gra that John was looking for information about the academy.
gether.
"Well," said Gray, a slight, dark-haired, brigh eyed, thoughtful fellow, after some preliminary
talk, "you begin with arithmetic; then comes algebra then geometry and trigonometry in
mathematics; the languages are Latin, Greek, French, and German," scare John, who had scarcely heard the names berore. When Gray weut on to enlarge on the loyal studeut shoutd, his hearer was appalled by
the amount of learning necessary even to enter the amount of learning necessary even to enter a school, and feared the ranch after all was ther him.
place for made up his mind to go bact
That night he Mr. Baker and ask for his old job, but the nex morning was no better than the preceding oues,
For lack of something better to do, after much persuasion on Gray's part, he went with him to An old-fashioned school of one hundred and
fifty students seated at fows of desks, the boys

You Are to Be the Judge.

## Mr.Edison says:



WHILE this offer lasts we will send to any reader of this paper a Genuitue Edison 18 te s $t$
stand ard phonograph With our Parlor Grand Equipment for free trial in your own home
a trial lasting two days to week. Try this great instrument in your home. Then in you do not want to leep

 waitzos and stirring two-steps, its orations and elocutionary recitals, you may keep the instru
send cash in full or mallest monthly paymentsat surprisingly roocic botiom prices on fine Edison
(1) Month now bu ys a
Edison outft, including one gene
dozen genuine Edison gold moulded
records, and at rock-bottom prices


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alreats
ments the lowent possible price and wio F. K. BABSOM, Edlson Phonograph Distributers,

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. a story so sweet and enchanting that it ought to be in every home. Vick We are printing a large edition in good clear type for free distribu- Publ'g Co. tion among our subscribers who send us their orders at once. 307 Vick Block, Let us send you a complete copy. We know you will be Dansville, N. Y. pleased with the book and the magazine. Just fill out Gentiencrs:- Enclosed the coupon herewith and send us 50 cents for your subscription together with 3 two-cent stamps fo the postage and packing of the book and
same will be mailed to you at once.
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## A STORY OF

## Tremendous Power

GH CONUAY has won worldwide fame by this story. The plot is unusual but natural. The charac ters are the real men and women as they ex ist in the world, not the impossible kind of cheap fiction. The hero and heroine are of such lofty type that no boy or girl, man o woman, unless dead to all the tender sentiments of the human soul, can read this book without receiving an inspiration. No one can read "Called Back" and not know that there is such a thing as pure unselfish love. "Called Back" is a master-piece


IICK'S THREE YEARS FOR ONE DOLLAR


## ARE <br> YOU BILIOUS ?

## My 30 Days' Trial Offer

I will send you a full sized box of KO-RO-NO, containing 150 days' treatment, postage paid, on the following terms: After using KO-RO-NO 30 days if you are entirely satisfied with the benefits you have received, you are to send me $\$ 1.00$ for the box of KO-RO-NO. If you are not satisfied you are to return the balance of the medicine to me by mail and you do not need to send me a penny. Isn't that fair? Please read thisoffer over again and understand that we do not ask you to send us a penny unless you are thoroughly satisfied with KO-RO-NO. You run no risk. We take it all. Send us your name and address plainly written.

## TAKE KO-RO-NO FOR

## Biliousness, Constipation, Stomach Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism, Malaria, Dropsy, Bad Blood, Headache, Yellowness of the Face and Eyes, Dizziness, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Water Brash, Pimples on the Face, Muddy Complexion, Dull Eyes. <br> THE REASON WHY <br>  2vav=2 $=2$ pown. When your Liver works properly you will have good, pure blood. When Your Liver works welf yourdiseases will have a hard time. The Liver it the Boos; whatever it says goes. If your Liver stops, everything stops. If your Liver stops you will



Dearsir: For 8 yeara Dearsir:- For 8 years
uffered from extreme nery susness that gradually un
ous
lermined my health and lermined my health and
resulted in a general break
ing down. My digestion was impaired. I was con so many different Doctors without any lasting results that I was very much dis scribing your KO-RO-NO, I sent and got mox and began to take them. I feel 8 on
much relleved and rthink entirely cured to persuade others to timonial, hoping to persuade others to try KO-RO-NO
and get the same relief. Mrs. N. G
Shreckengast, Binghamton, N. Y.


Dear Sir:-I bave been a reat sufferer from Stomach
rouble and nervousness. I have take kev-RO-NO and am glad to tell you I am Treatly improved. I cannot
say enough in praise of your
KO-RO-NO. I think they are a wonderful medicine. I shall ever
be thankful that so great a medicine as KO-RO-NO has been brought before the
suffering people, for they will help alr Who are sick. Very truly, Sara Miller
Dr. A. P. Sawyer, Dear sir:-1t gives me
pleasure torecommend your
KO-RO-NO, as they have been such a great benefit to
me. For years I have suf fered with Constipation and
headache, and never nined Gave me the rellef KO . medicine that gave me the rellef KO-RO-NO did. I
ieellike a different person. Ithank you
for what they have done for me, and for what they have done for me, and
will recommend your KO-RO-NO to all suffering humandity. Respectiully, Miss
Lena, Sharits, Athens, Tenn.

(1)mend sour:-I can recom lets very highly for Liver have Buffered with Gal
itones for over two Stones for over two years.
saw your advertisementin
paper so I sent for a trial box and commaenced takikig them and
have not been sick since. Respectilly
 Dr. Sawyer,
Dear Sir:- I have thoroughly tried your great rem-
edy, KO-RO-NO, and can
ruthfully say that it has done meagreat deal of good.
r believe there is no other
medicine so good for Hothe as KO-RU-NO, and therefore I Respectfully, Waiter L. Kirk, Rosebud,
III.

Dr. Sawyer,
Dear sir: - Words cannot
express how express how grateful I ama
for the benefit I have recelved from the ase of your KO-
RO-NO. Since I begau tak-
ing seven pounds in welght. I
wish to add my testlmonial Valnable medicine, Respectrully, Mrs,

## CLEAN HOUSE

You must know that the body is constantly undergoing rapid changes every day day can build up new tissues. You must know that the best way you can assist Nature
is to assist her in these changes by helping Nature dispose of broken down tissues. You cannot be sick if the process goes on rapidiy, as it should. You must know that you d not it will do you cannot do you any harm

## 150 Days Treatment Sent

 Have You Found It

## Don't Try It

Don't doctor the wrong disease. Don't exhaust your purse and patience trying to get rid o
some allment you haven't got. The chances are your troubles are simply the fault of your liver

Dr. Sawyer, $\quad$ Dear Sir:-I was all run down and was so tired when rising in the morning I could hardly get around. Could not sleep at night, until I purchased a box of KO-RO-NO of you agent. By the time I had taken one can sleep well. I was subject to sick headaches ever since I can remember and would b so ill that I wished I might dee to be relieved. I have tried many other remedies and found butlittle relief. Your medicine is the only medicine I have found to do me any good head and the first dose $I$ took loosened the cold in my head. Your remedies are the bes I have ever taken and I will recommend them to my friends, I am very thankful for Yours truly, Mrs. Blanche Lindner, Indianapolis, Ind.


Pr.and D. A. Pawyer, Dear Sir:-I have had Stomach
trouble for a number of years and
have tried many remedies, but
have never found any that has
done me so much good as Ko-RO-
No. I will certalinly recomamend
Nhem to all my friends and gladly
thawer any letters in regard to them. Very truly, Blanche Smalth. Park, Idaho.





Is Your Tongue Coated?
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$别 have. It is just as mportant as oll for machinery, or a good broom or housekeeper. If your stomach and iver go on a
strike you might as well shut up bhop. Ko-Ro.NO Is a
remedy that you will be pleased with. See $\mathbf{m y}$ special 30 day

What is Disease?

## Sometimes persons suffer from a disease and they doctor fo-

 cause of that disease is billouspess. In other words, all the organe are being poisoned from the fact that the waste and all broke organs downtissues of the system are not properly disposed of tissues of the system are not properly disposed of. The organs
cannot work under such crcumstances any better than a maIf you will keep a clean housit, you will have no trouble. Take aking all your medicines, live plainly, take All About It ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Do you know what sickness is? You may have been totd that } \\
& \text { you have some disease; perhaps you have. You may have sev- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { you have some disease; perhaps you have. You may have sev- } \\
& \text { erail, but what is disease? It is either vital action in excess or ab- } \\
& \text { normal vital action. It is simply the organs overworked, or they }
\end{aligned}
$$ may have been so overworked that they have stopped. Why ary

they overworked? It is because the waste issues of the body are not disposed of properly in the digh RO-NO. Why should you not my 30 day free trial of KO Constipation Leads to Disease.
$\qquad$ of the body, and must be watched very closely. Do not neglect constipation. No matter what disease you may have, your

Do You Remember?
Do you remember what your Doctor said the last time you
were slck in bed? He said, "Let me see your tongue?" "Are you blilous?" Do you remember how quickly your condition biliousness? It will not do to allow yourself to be bilious
whether you are sick in bed or attending to your work. Yi you do not attend to the billousness, biliousness will attend to you.

We Take all the Risk honest offer made in good faith to the readers of this paper who are sick
and want to get well, Send me your name and address plainly written.
DR. A. P. SAWYER, No. 4 Longley Bldg., Chicago, ill.

## Don't Use

The Knife


Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases-Send Your Name and Address with Two-Cent Stamp


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## EGZEMA

 sha ame FREE To Try $==$

PILES ${ }_{\$ 1}^{\text {then curwem }}$


## Morphine <br> PAINLESS HOME TREATMENT





MEN $\begin{gathered}\text { Yuy sulter } \\ \text { tom } \\ \text { towne of } \\ \text { of }\end{gathered}$
VARICOCELE
When I can assure you of a life
cure? Do you know about nay
latest cure? There are, perhaps,
other good cures, but this one, 1
am sure, has no equal. Safe,
am sure, has no equal. Safe,
sure, painless. Vartcocele de
trones the health of the strong.
years ago 1 showed where varicocele frequently
caused paralysis, mental disorders and other ner
vous diseases. My illustrated book explalns the
cure. Sent sealed, free. Write or call, Now.
G. Allen Rowe ke $\mathrm{D}_{\text {, }} 60$ Niagara Sir Li. Buffalo, X. X.

## BUELL HAMPTON

By Willis George Emerson

$\qquad$

his possessing, as a talisman, the philosopher's
stone, is too ridiculous for thoughtful con-
sideration "

## 

| watcherspaic,CatainOsborn and his three friends returned to the bank, but they were silent in their sorrow. From the standpoint of the cattiemen MajorHampton had certainly merited death, but it seemed so terrible, so unexpiected, so shocking, that no one of the four could reconcile himselfto the belief that so monstrous a tragedy had |
| :---: |
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## Rupture

## New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect

Fit-Adjustable to Any Size Person
Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips, No
Obnoxious Springs or PadsCosts Less Than Many Common Trusses Made for Men, Women or Childron

## Sent on Trial

## $=4=2$


C. E. Brooks, the Inventor.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy yo send it back to me and in will refund your money.
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$\qquad$
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## MY FREE OEFER TO WOMEN

 A FULL FIFTY-CENT BOX OF
# Balm of Figs 

 SENT FREE-FREE FOR THE ASKINGFREE TO YOU
## I Am a Woman With a Mission in Life

## My Mission is to Make Sick Women Well, and I Am Succeeding

You know what the ailments of women are ana $\boldsymbol{I}$ know what will cure them.

If you are suffering from any ailment, write me today. Tell your story in your own words. I can help you and will gladly do so at once, by sending you a fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs FREE by return mail.

I will send you a fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs free, because if you are suffering from any form of female weakness, painful periods, leucorrhea, displacements, irregularities, backache, headache or any form of uterine disorder, I believe it will cure you. Remember, the fifty-cent box will cost you nothing anid you are left to be the judge of its value.

Your correspondence will be held strictly confidential. Your friends and aquaintances will not know about it or your condition, nor the means we are using to cure you.

In sending you the fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs free, I go about this work differently from most people. I take all the chances-do it cheerfully, too, because I know Balm of Figs can be relied upon. I must have faith in it or I would not send you a fifty-cent box free, but I know that it can be used privately, right in your own home, without any publicity whatever, and when you have been benefited thereby you will be glad to tell others.

With this treatment no embarrassing examinations are necessary, and to prove the value of the remedy you can try it with no cost to yourself.

It may be interesting to you to know that I have many letters from grateful women everywhere, praising Balm of Figs and testifying to the great and lasting cures resulting from its use. Undoubtedly I can refer you to someone in your own locality, if you wish, but after all, the very best test of anything is a trial of it. A fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs will convince you that I have not overestimated its merits. Nothing is so convincing as the actual test of the article itself. Will you give Balm of Figs this test?

Write to me to-day and remember a fifty-cent box is yours for the asking. Address in confidence
MRS. HARRIET M. RICHARDS, Box B 90, Joliet, IH.
NOTE-I will also send you free a handsome book entitled "A Perfect Woman." This book should be in the hands of every woman and will prove a great benefit to all who receive it. I want you to have one. - H. M. R.

## BO DAY TRIAL D <br>  <br> Your Name and Address <br>  <br> A WEEK <br> the world) on Credit withoul or deposit of any kind. <br> We Take All The Risk <br> WE WTLL TRUST YOU FOR OUR PAY RODNEY ORGANS ARE THE BEST MADE    You Save \$34  JUST AEND your name mul AuDreer <br> LIT BROTHERS P4untryna ${ }^{3} 6$

 1


 questons about the Redfield family. be your cousin, and you



# B SAY-GATA 

This may strike you as a very broad statement, especially if you are one of the many who havetried everything they have ever known or heard of, without having obtained the results they wanted. No matter what you think, I make the above statement with all truth and candor. I have made Catarth my specialty for 15 years: 1 know the conditions that cause the disease; I know what is necessary to eradicate it. Hundreds of cured men, women as well as children, in every part of the U. S. stand ready to proclaim the fact that 1 cured them, I can do the same for you.


# COme Month's FBEE 

No matter how long you have suffered, or how many different things you have tried, don't consider your case incurable until you have had my opinion and have tried my treatment.
You need not hesitate to accept this exceptionally generous offer for fear that it is a catch scheme or a bait to get your money. I mean just what I say and will send one month's Medicine Free to any honest sufferer. Why do I do it? Simply to convince every person, the skeptical ones particularly, that catarh in any form can be cured positively and permanently. To prove to those who have tried many different remedies, and so-called "sure cures" and failed to obtain the results they wanted, that it was the fault of the remedy or treatment and not beo cause their case was incurable.
Last, but not least, because I want to demonstrate in a thorough and positive manner that my treatment is the right kind. That it reaches the cavities of the Head, Nose and Throat, that it purifies the blood, eradicates the Catarrh germs from the Stomach and Bowels. In fact it penetrates every part of the body, wherever Catarrh germs can possibly locate and puts the system in such healthy condition that with proper / care recurrance of the disease is imposible. That is my idea of curing catarth. If that is the kind of a cure you want, send me your name and address today, so I can send you one month's month's medicine free, and show you that it cures.

Mr. Morgan Ford, Hamburg, Pa., writes: "I feel like a new man and I am very grateful to you and your treatment. You man't imagine how good my head feels, my nose is open, my can timagine how good my head feels, my nose is better and the pain in my back has left me entirely. hearing is better and the pain in my back
Many wishes for your continued success."
, Mr. W. H. Parker, Stuart, ${ }^{\text {º }}$ Iowa, writes: "I am entirely cured of my head and ear trouble and will need no further trealment. I can truthfully say that 1 am in the full enjoyment of good health, which is a good deal for one 63 years old. Thanks for the treatment and interest you have taken in my case." show you how easy it is to cure ceatarth in any form.

## These People Were Gured Why Not You?

## SEND NO MONEY-

 your case, I will then make a diagnosis, and prepare the medicine a tew minutes time, write me a letter or postal card describing ting you under any obligations to me whatever. An offer like this has never beer. made to readers of this paper before, probable that I will never repeat it again, so sit down night now while you are thinking of it and send for the treatment, and iv is
## Free Book on Catarrlh

${ }_{3}$ Mr: F. E. Smith, eare A. Hogeland, Stockdale, Kansas, writes: "I have taken your treatment since the 29th of last month and I have had a great relief. This moming when I blew three lumps of blood out of my nose; since then I feel good. I know a young man here who needs your treatment. As soon as 1 find a featment has done for me. treatment has done for me. ${ }^{\text {Mrs. Lizrie Mofftt, R. R. Box 56, Lexia, Texas, writes: "I }}$ am glad to report that I am cured of catarh in the head. Your nhaler and medicines are all you claim for them and 1 cannot praise them too high."
CUT RUT
CUT OUT COUPON.

If You Have Any of These Symptoms you have Catarrh

Constant hawking and spitting,
Buzzing and roaring in the ears.
Droppings in the back part of your throat.
Discharge from the nose.
Frequent sneezing.
Crusts forming in the nose,
Ulcers or scabs in nose,
Offensive breath.
Impaired hearing.
Gradual loss of sense of smelling.
Frequent pains in the stomach,
Bad taste in mouth in morning.
Loss of appetite.
Sick stomach in the morning or irrogular bowels.
Tired and drowsy feeling.

## Special Notice to Readers

In case yot are not afflicted yourself and do not need my treatment, kindly show this advettisement to some of your neighbors and friends who have Catarth, so they can write and accept my offer. By so doing it will be a favor to me and be greatly appreciated by your suffering friends and neighbors.

## Cut out this Coupon and Mail It to mo at Once.

## DR. T. F. MILLIAMS,

238 Flynn Bidgo, Bes Moines, Iowa Dear Doctor-Kindly sena me as per your offer in this paper, your book and the month's Catarrh medicine, Fres Name...

[^0] Send your name and address today for Free Book and Free Medicine.




# FREE GIRLS $^{-10}$ BEAUTIFUL DOLL AND SQUEAKING TEDDY BEAR 

This Doll is nearly half a yard tall, is beautifully dressed in satins and laces, has pearly teeth, curly hair, eyes that close when you lay her down and open when she stands up. Her shoes and stockings can be taken off and she has one of the prettiest hats you ever saw
The Bear is a large sized genuine imported fuzzy brown Teddy Bear with coal black shining eyes, a comical movable head and movable arms and legs. This Teddy Bear is one of the genuine imported bears that so many boys and girls have gone crazy over. It can be put in all kinds of comical positions and can also be made to talk, for by just squeezing him he lets out such a funny squeak that you will nearly die laughing. We want to give one of these wonderful Teddy Bears and also this lovely bisque doll to every girl for we know that every girl that has them will be the happiest girl in town.

## read how easy IT IS T0 GET BOTH OF THESE BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS

Fill out the coupon below with your name and address (please write plainly) cut it out and mail it to us at once. As soon as we receive it we will send you by return mail, postpaid 10 of our beautiful multi-colored art pictures to dispose of among your friends at 25 cents each. These pictures are the most beautiful you ever saw. They are reproductions from some of the greatest paintings, measure $16 \times 20$ inches (just the right size for framing) and will add to the appearance of the finest parlor. You will have no trouble whatever disposing of these beautiful pictures among your neighbors and friends as everybody wants one or more
 they are very cheap at the price we ask. As soon as you have disposed of them, send us the $\$ 2.50$ collected and we will send you the Doll and Teddy Bear, Both Premiums, not one at once. Now don't delay, fill out the coupon and mail it to us today. If you do not find the Doll and Bear to be exactly as we say, we will positively return every cent of the money and let you keep the pictures for your trouble. Please remember that if for any reason you find that you cannot dispose of the pictures we will gladly take them back and you will be nothing out. We are an old established firm and have made thousands of boys and girls happy with our beautiful premiums. We refer you to the Chicago City Bank or any Express Co. in Chicago as to our reliability. Address
D. DAVIS, Mgr.,

Dept. 49K Chicago, Ill.


## Delays are Dangerous--Do it Now

##  Vital organs, to spread to other parts, or to become aggravated in its developmemts. The cures Vitareore a chance to become setiled in any of the  Address, Theo. Noel Co., viex vore illy . Chicago, III.


[^0]:    Address

